

THE LANCET

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2849.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.
Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 11th, 1882. Cheques crossed Bank of England, and Post-office Orders made payable to the Secretary, Mr. HENRY N. CURTIS, should be sent to the Mansion House.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—ANTIQUITIES, PICTURES, AND SCULPTURE.
OPEN FREE, from 11 to 5, on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, in June, July, and August.
Cards for Private Days and for Students to be obtained of the Curator, at the Museum.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the President and Council will proceed to ELECT, on TUESDAY, June 13th, ONE TURNER ANNUITANT and ONE COOKE ANNUITANT.
Applicants for the Turner Annuity, which is of the value of 50l., must be artists of repute, in need of aid through the unavoidable failure of professional employment or other causes. Applicants for the Cooke Annuity, which is of the value of 50l., must be Painters in Oil or Water Colours, not less than Sixty Years of age, and in distress from age, sickness, or some other cause.—Forms of Application can be obtained by letter addressed to the Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W. They must be filled in and returned on or before Saturday, June 10th.
FRED. A. EATON, Sec.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—THE CLOSING MEETING of the SESSION 1881-2 will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 7th, at 52, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W. Chair to be taken at Eight.
Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Papers read:—
1. 'The Sculptures of the West Front, Lichfield Cathedral,' by J. T. Irvine, Esq.—2. 'Cuddie's Cove, Northumberland,' by Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, M.A.—3. 'British Urn Burials at Basingstoke,' by Dr. J. Stevens, W. DE GRAY HIRCH, F.S.A. F.R.S.L., Hon. Sec.
E. P. LOFTUS BROOK, F.S.A., J. Sec.

EXAMINATION IN ARCHITECTURE.—The Board of Examiners, appointed by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects to examine all persons desirous of becoming Associates, will hold an EXAMINATION in the Professional Study and Practice of Architecture on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th JULY. Applications to be examined thereat must be made upon a printed form, to be previously obtained of the undersigned, and the said form, together with the Probationary Drawings required from each Candidate must be delivered to them on or before SATURDAY, 17th inst. A Fee of Three Guineas must accompany the application form and probationary drawings—the said fee to be placed to the Candidate's account as his entrance fee should he be elected an Associate within eighteen months of the date of his passing, and the said Probationary Drawings to be returned to him after the Examination. An Exemption from submitting Probationary Drawings is made in the case of Practitioners of Architecture who have been in the active exercise of their profession since the 1st of January, 1875. Successful Candidates are eligible to receive the ASHLEY PRIZE, awarded annually to him who distinguishes himself most highly in any one of the Obligatory Examinations in Architecture held during the year. The Regulations and Programme of these Examinations, with particulars of the constitution and by-laws, obligations of membership, &c., of the Institute, are published in a Paper to be had gratis and free on application to the undersigned. THE QUESTIONS, written and graphic, set at these Examinations are NOT published.
J. MACVICAR ANDERSON, Hon. Sec.
WILLIAM H. WHITE, Secretary.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London, W., June 1, 1882.

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL MEETING, at the Society of Arts, THURSDAY, June 15, at Eight o'clock.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION, 27, Harley-street, W.—On MONDAY, June 5, at Five o'clock, a Paper will be read by H. HILES, Esq., Mus. Doc. Oxon., 'From Rhythmic Pulsation to Classical Outline.'
After Dr. Hiles's Paper and the Discussion thereon, 'Führ's Musical Electrophograph' will be exhibited, and THOMAS LEA SOUTHGATE, Esq., will give a short explanation of the Instrument.
9, Torrington-square, W.C. JAMES HIGGS, Hon. Sec.

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTISTS, 'Shinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill.—The Days for receiving WORKS for the forthcoming EXHIBITION will be MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th of June.

SHEPHERD BROS.' PICTURE GALLERY.—Sir JOHN GILBERT'S Great Picture, CHARGE OF PRINCE RUPERT at NASHBY, with other Works by Academicians and leading British Artists.—27, King-street, St. James's, and at Nottingham.

THE EVENING HYMN, by GEORGE MASON, A.R.A.—M. WALTERS's fine ETCHING of this remarkable Picture is now completed, and can be seen at the Publishers', P. & D. COLNAGHI & Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall East.

ON VIEW, a fine CABINET WORK by G. MORLAND. Engraved and described in the *Westminster Magazine*, 1879. Adapted from a Sketch by Heinselink. A great curiosity.—At W. B. FARR'S, 16, Brook-street, Bond-street.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—Chromolithographs from Works of the Old Masters, representing in their proper colours various Frescoes by Giotto, Fra Angelico, Perugino, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other Italian Painters, and Pictures by Van Eyck, Memling, Albert Dürer, Holbein, &c., are sold to the public as well as to members, at prices varying from 1s. to 4s. Priced Lists of all the Publications of the Society, with particulars of Membership, will be sent post free on application at 24, Old Bond-street, London, W.
F. LAMBE PRICE, Secretary.

MAYALL'S ELECTRIC LIGHT STUDIOS for INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY, 164, NEW BOND-STREET (corner of Grafton-street), ALWAYS OPEN, regardless of the Weather. Appointments entered daily. Special appointments after 6 p.m.

THE RESTORATION OF PAINTINGS, or any WORK necessary to their PRESERVATION, effected with every regard to the safest and most cautious treatment, by M. LAINE THOMPSON, Studio, 41, George-street, Portman-square, W.

THE late Mr. W. R. GREG.—Any Persons possessing LETTERS from the late Mr. W. R. GREG of Biographical Interest or Literary value of any kind are requested to send them to Mrs. W. R. GREG, Park Lodge, Wimbledon Common, who will be much obliged for the loan, and who will return them to their owners.

BRITISH MUSEUM and all PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Reference made. Copies Extracted and carefully Revised. Translations in all Languages.—Address Mr. Mason, 36, Museum-street, London, W.C.

LIBRARIES arranged; MSS. indexed; Private Catalogues prepared. Documents deciphered, and Literary Work contracted for.—'Lib.' Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons, 156, Strand, London.

LITERARY ASSISTANT, SUB-EDITOR, or CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY.—A LADY, of literary reputation, thoroughly experienced in Literary and Journalistic work, good Classical and French Scholar, able Leader-Writer and smart Paragraphist, is OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT.—WATTSBURY, 9, Maddox-street, Regent-street, London, W.

TO JOURNALISTS.—WANTED, GRAPHIC SKETCHES of POPULAR EVANGELICAL CLEVERNESS (Town and Country) 'AT HOME' Also, Weekly Notes on Ecclesiastical and General Subjects.—Address A. B. C., 9, Fulham-road, London, S.W.

CHIEF REPORTER OF EVENING NEWSPAPER desires RE-ENGAGEMENT. Verbatim Phonographer; thoroughly experienced. Local Note-Writer. Could Edit Weekly.—R. CARINGTON, 25, Abbey-street, Derby.

REPORTERSHIP.—At present Chief on first-class Weekly. Verbatim Note-taker Descriptive. Excellent testimonials.—Address, stating particulars, to R. L. JAMES, 1, Cross-street, Durham.

PRESS.—A Verbatim SHORTHAND REPORTER desires RE-ENGAGEMENT. Quick Transcriber, good Paragraphist, and piquant Descriptive Writer. Excellent testimonials.—Derbyshire Times, Cemetery-road, Bakewell.

TO THE PROVINCIAL PRESS.—Proprietors of Country Newspapers can now have a London Office on the same plan as Manchester, Birmingham, and other Provincial Newspapers have; a staff of Clerks kept for Collecting Accounts and Canvassing for Advertisements. Prospectus on application. Arrangements can also be made with a few good COLONIAL PAPERS who have not at present an Office in England.—ADDRESS SECRETARY, COUNTRY NEWSPAPER OFFICES, 146, Strand, London.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent PUBLISHER for a Daily Newspaper. Long experience and unquestionable testimonials as to competency indispensable. A liberal salary will be paid.—Address C. MITCHELL & Co., Newspaper Press Directory Office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

A COUNTRY TRAVELLER WANTED by a large Publishing Firm.—Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to F. C. care of Messrs. Adams & Francis, Advertising Agents, 55, Fleet-street, E.C.

A YOUNG FRENCH LITERARY MAN, well acquainted with English Literature and Language, would undertake to write a WEEKLY CORRESPONDENCE from PARIS for an English Daily or Periodical. Extensive connections, either Political, Artistic, or Literary.—Apply, stating terms, to PARISIANA, care of Messrs. Adams & Francis, Advertising Agents, 55, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

LIBRETTO, in Three Acts, New and Original. For SALE. Simple, romantic subject. Sensation Scene at end of Second Act. Eight Solos. one Duet. one Trio, four Choruses or Part Songs.—Address X., care of Duncan Davidson & Co., 24, Regent-street.

C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties, beg to announce that they have several Newspaper Properties for Disposal.

C. MITCHELL & CO. are instructed to DISPOSE of a SHARE in a popular and well-established successful LONDON PAPER. Published twice a Week, either Private Partnership or under the Limited Liabilities Companies' Act. An excellent opportunity for a Gentleman with spare capital. Principals only or their Solicitors treated with.

C. MITCHELL & CO. are instructed to DISPOSE of the COPYRIGHT and PLANT of an old-established CONSERVATIVE COUNTY WEEKLY PAPER in the Midland Counties. Capital required about 2,000l. Principals only or their Solicitors treated with.

C. MITCHELL & CO. are instructed to DISPOSE of the COPYRIGHT and PLANT of a TRADE PAPER established 14 years. Good profits.

C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Probate or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. 12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

AUTHORS' AGENCY.—PUBLISHERS' ACCOUNTS CHECKED AND EXAMINED on behalf of Authors. The interests of Authors efficiently represented. Advice given as to the best mode of Publishing. Sale and Transfer of Literary Property carefully conducted.—Mr. A. M. BURGESS, Accountant and Literary Agent, 14, Paternoster-row, London.

NEWSPAPER.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, the COPYRIGHT, GOODWILL, and PLANT of a PROVINCIAL CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER. Long established, influential, and profitable. Principals only or their Solicitors treated with.—Address, care of Messrs. Crowder, Ansie & Vizard, Solicitors, 55, Lincoln's Inn fields, London.

MITCHELL LIBRARY, GLASGOW.—A Free Public Reference Library, open 12 hours daily, 300,000 volumes. Average daily issue during the last three years over 1,350 volumes, not including the reading of the Current Numbers of 150 Periodicals. Parcels for the Library may be sent to Mr. BELLING, Warwick-buildings, Paternoster-row, addressed to Messrs. HAYES & SON, Glasgow.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, STATIONERY, and JOB PRINTING BUSINESS for DISPOSAL by Valuation. Established Eighteen Years in first-class Watering-Place. 500l. to 1,000l. Excellent opportunity for Young energetic Man.—Address X., care of Clarke, Son & Platt, 85, Gracechurch-street, London.

RAPID PRINTING.—UNWIN BROTHERS, London and Chilworth.—The New Printing-Office in London is planned specially for every kind of SERIAL LITERATURE, and modern appliances are provided whereby such work is prepared completed efficiently and punctually. The Country Office is planned for Book-Work.—Address 71a, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—WYMAN & SONS, Printers and Publishers, call attention to the facilities they possess for the COMPLETE ECONOMIC and PUNCTUAL PRODUCTION of PERIODICAL LITERATURE, whether Illustrated or Plain. Estimates furnished to Projectors of New Periodicals for either Printing or Printing and Publishing.—74 and 75, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

PRINTING.—JOHN BALE & SONS, Printers of the Dental Review, Celebrities of the Day, the Englishman's Review, and other Periodicals, are prepared to undertake the PRINTING of Magazines, Pamphlets, Book-work, Catalogues, &c., on the most favourable terms. Estimates free.—Stonem Printing Office, 87-89, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, London.

RELFE BROTHERS supply SCHOOLS and COLLEGES with all BOOKS and STATIONERY on the most favourable terms. As their connection is entirely confined to Educational Establishments, so large a Stock of all the leading School Books and various material is kept as to ensure the promptest despatch, and thus avoid the annoyance of Classes being kept waiting. The highest references as to promptitude and accuracy can be had. Several Thousands of Bound Books, carefully selected for Prize Books, are now in Stock, a new Room having been arranged for this Department. The New Catalogue (arranged according to price in a most convenient form) is now ready. Sent post free.—4, Charterhouse-buildings, Aldersgate, London.

PUBLICATION OF EDUCATIONAL WORKS.—RELFE BROTHERS desire to call the attention of Authors to the advantages they can offer for introducing Educational Books to the direct notice of the SCHOLARSHIP, as their Travellers call exclusively on the Principals of Schools, whose attention is thus personally directed to Books entrusted to them, without the costly and uncertain mode of distributing Presentation Copies. Again, advertising can be accomplished at a comparatively nominal cost and by the most efficacious means (viz., the circulation of Prospectuses and Specimen Pages), as they are in daily communication with the leading Schools in the Kingdom and Colonies. RELFE BROTHERS are prepared either to purchase the Copyright of Educational Works or to publish them on mutual terms with the Author.—6, Charterhouse-buildings, Aldersgate, London.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.—THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION for DEGREES in ARTS and SCIENCE will be held at the OWERS'S COLLEGE, Manchester, on MONDAY, June 12th, and Following Days. Candidates are required to Matriculate on or before June 8th. Full information may be obtained from the Registrar.
R. ADAMSON, Registrar.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—Dr. DALMAZZO'S PUBLIC ITALIAN LECTURES on TASSO. On FRIDAY, June 9th, 'Torquato Tasso and his Times'; June 16th, 'La Gerusalemme Liberata.' Chair taken at Eight o'clock p.m. For Single Lecture, 3s. 6d.; for Two Lectures, 5s.—Tickets to be had from the SECRETARY, Trinity College, Mandeville-place, Manchester-square, W.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—An Examination for filling up about Eighteen VACANCIES on the FOUNDATION, will be held on SEPTEMBER 5th, and Two Following Days.—For information apply to the CLERK to the GOVERNORS, Mercers' Hall, E.C.; or to the SCHOOL SECRETARY, 40, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

SCHOOLS EXAMINED; EXERCISES MARKED.—M. A. CANTAR, 3, Chepstow-place, Twickenham.

MORNING PREPARATORY CLASS for the SONS OF GENTLEMEN (exclusively), 13, Somerset-street, Portman-square, W.—THE CLASSES will meet after the Whitnights Vacation, on MONDAY, June 5, at half-past Nine o'clock.

EDUCATION.—Dresden, 6, Streblener-strasse.—Miss MURRAY will visit London in the end of JUNE to confer with Parents who desire to send their Daughters to Germany.

EDUCATION.—In a LADIES' SCHOOL, near London, there are VACANCIES for BOARDERS. System and terms precisely those of the High Schools. Every attention paid to the welfare of the Pupils. References kindly permitted to Parents.—Address PRINCIPAL, Rock House, Lee-road, Lee, S.E.

TUITION by CORRESPONDENCE in HIGH Classics, Logic, the Moral Sciences, English Literature, and Philology, by a SENIOR CLASSIC, Author of Standard Educational Works. Examination Papers answered; Composition corrected.—L.L.D., 34, Regent-square, W.C.

TEACHER OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE REQUIRED in October for a Public Commercial College on the Continent. Liberal Salary for a Gentleman experienced in Teaching and knowing German thoroughly. Applications, in writing, and with Copies only of Testimonials, to Mr. P. WOLLEN, Chartered Accountant, 29, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

BRIXTON (best part).—TO BE LET, immediate possession, rent free to quarter-day, a convenient semi-detached VILLA in thorough repair. Many years occupied by owner. Nine Rooms. Garden front and back. Thoroughly well drained. Two minutes from Loughborough Park and five from Loughborough Stations, close to omnibuses and trams to all parts.—41, Harrington-road, Brixton, S.W.

LARGE STUDIO, on Ground Floor, with Top and North Lights, close to Grosvenor-square, TO BE LET, handsomely Furnished, for Six or Nine Months, at moderate Rent.—Messrs. **HAITE, DRUCE & BROWN**, 20, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

R. J. C. STEVENS will **SELL** by **AUCTION**,
at his Great Rooms, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on **MONDAY**
WEDNESDAY, June 5 and 7, at half-past 12 precisely each day, the
very **COLLECTION** of **INSECTS**, containing about 30,000 specimens,
highly representative lot, with many good varieties. Also two good
insects and a few Books, the **PROPERTY** of **Mr. JOHN SANG**, of
Lincoln.

ESSARS, PUTNICK & SIMMONS will SELL BY
AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. on
WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1897, at 2 o'clock, a FINE COLLECTION
OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND OIL PAINTINGS, attri-
buted to E. W. Cooke, A. Nichol, R.H.A., J. Glover, E. B. Herbert,
C. Playfair, J. F. Wainwright, B. T. Pritchett, H. Valter, F. E.
Cutter, G. Armfield, W. Müller, J. A. O'Connor, Niemann, J. C.
Coper, D. Bates, J. C. Tibbott, and others, plus the PROPERTY of
SIR STEPHEN MARSHALL, removed from his Residence at Upper Norwood.

Catalogues on receipt of four stamps.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS AT MUDIE'S.

More than One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Volumes of the Best Books
of the Past and Present Seasons are in circulation at

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

The Collection comprises more than One Million Volumes of Modern Works of every shade of
opinion on all subjects of general interest.

Fresh Copies are added as the demand increases, and an ample supply is provided of all the
Principal Forthcoming Books as they appear.

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM AND UPWARDS,

According to the number of Volumes required.

BOOK SOCIETIES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

** The Terms for Book Clubs and Literary Institutions are the lowest on which it is
possible for any Librarian to guarantee a liberal and constant succession of the Newest Books.

Prospectuses postage free on application.

THE LONDON BOOK SOCIETY.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY MESSENGERS call to deliver Books at the Residences of Sub-
scribers in every part of London, on a plan which has given general satisfaction for many years.

SUBSCRIPTION, TWO GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

Thousands of Families in London and the Suburbs already subscribe to this Department of
MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, and obtain a constant succession of the Best New Books as
they appear.

Prospectuses postage free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (LIMITED), 30 to 34, New Oxford-street.

CITY OFFICE: 2, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

NEW WORK ON NATURAL HISTORY.

Now ready, with Portrait and Illustrations, crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

NOTES AND JOTTINGS FROM ANIMAL LIFE.

By the late FRANK BUCKLAND.

"In taking up Mr. Buckland's volume one is sure to light upon something of interest, narrated or described in a style
which is lively rather than refined or careful, but which is an exception to the rule that easy writing makes hard reading."

Saturday Review.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW WORK BY LESLIE STEPHEN.

Now ready, demy 8vo. 16s.

THE SCIENCE OF ETHICS:

An Essay upon Ethical Theory as modified by the Doctrine of Evolution.

By LESLIE STEPHEN,

Author of 'A History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century,' 'Hours in a Library,' &c.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW NOVEL BY SARAH TYTLER.

At all the Libraries, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

SCOTCH MARRIAGES.

By SARAH TYTLER,

Author of 'Citoyenne Jacqueline,' 'A Garden of Women,' &c.

"These volumes contain four excellent stories. The first of these tales is entrancingly pretty."—Standard.

"It seldom occurs to our lot to meet with a collection of more charming stories than are contained in these three
volumes."—Morning Post.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

A Library of Rare and Valuable Books, including a large
Collection of Military Books and Models, the Property of a
deceased Officer; scarce American Tracts and Pamphlets, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by
AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on
TUESDAY, June 12, and Two Following Days, at 10 minutes past
1 o'clock precisely, a LIBRARY of RARE and VALUABLE BOOKS,
including several Scarce and Curious American Tracts and Pamphlets—
The Indian Primer, or the First Book by which Children may know
truly to Read the Indian Language, printed at Boston 1730, extremely
rare, &c.; also Ruskin's Modern Painters and Stones of Venice—a
Manuscript Sermon in the Handwriting of Sturges—Wells's Papers on
Architecture—Boydell's Shakespeare—Elliot's Romola, Edition de Luxe—
a large Collection of Military Books and Models—Parker's Glossary of
Architecture—Broedon's Pictorial Views in Italy—Costume of
Russia—Robert's Holy Land—Fry's Royal Residency—Art Journal, &c.
Catalogues on receipt of four stamps.

Military Models and other Effects, the Property of an Officer,
deceased.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by
AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on
WEDNESDAY, June 13, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a COL-
LECTION of SCALE MODELS of ARTILLERY, and other Military Works,
suitable for a Military School; also Antique Weapons, and other effects,
the Property of an Officer.

Catalogues on receipt of four stamps.

Burney Family MSS., Drawings, Sketches, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by
AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on
THURSDAY, June 14, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, MANU-
SCRIPTS, DRAWINGS, and SKETCHES of the BURNES FAMILY,
including the Original MS. Diary of Dr. Charles Burnes, on which he
compiled his 'Musical Travels,' and portion of his 'General History of
Music'—MS. Commonplace-Books of the Rev. Richard Burnes—Poetical
Pieces—a few Engravings of Cipriani, Bartolozzi, and others—Original
Drawings and Sketches, &c.
Catalogues on receipt of four stamps.

Valuable Engravings and Drawings, the Property of a
Gentleman.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by
AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on
FRIDAY, June 15, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a valuable
COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS and DRAWINGS, the Property of a
GENTLEMAN, including Turner's Liber Studiorum, unpublished plates
—Constable's English Landscapes—Drawings in Colour from Fountaine
Frescoes, &c.
Catalogues are preparing.

SUNDERLAND LIBRARY.—Third Portion.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by
AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on
MONDAY, July 17, and Nine Following Days (Sunday excepted), at ten
minutes past 1 o'clock precisely each day, the THIRD PORTION of the
celebrated SUNDERLAND LIBRARY.

The Catalogue includes a vast number of Rare and Valuable Books, of
which the following are a few of the most important:—

EDITIONS PRINCIPALES of the most celebrated ancient Authors,
including Decretals of Pope Gregory IX. (Louis XIII. copy),
Hesiodus, De Amoris Genesibus Heliodorus, Herodotus, Herodotus, in
chius, Hierocles, St. Jerome, Hippocrates, Homer, Horace, Joannes
Damascenus, Joannes Grammaticus, John of Salisbury, Josephus,
Isidorus, Jus Canonicum, Justinianus, Juvenalis, Lucianus, Lactantius,
Lactantius, Leo the Great, Livius, Longinus, Longus, Lucan, Lucian,
Lucretius, Macrobius, Thoma Magister, Manilius, Ammianus, Marcellus,
and Martial.
BOOKS PRINTED UPON VELIN.—1. The Customs of Orleans by
A. de Harlay (in French), beautifully bound in ornamental morocco,
with the arms of the town on sides, printed at Orleans in 1801.
2. Homer, with the Commentary of C. Landino, printed at
Florence by A. Miscominus, in August, 1482, with two illuminated pages
of very great rarity, since this is perhaps the only copy recorded.—
3. The Epistles of Horace, printed at Caen in 1490 by Durand and
Jone (of excessive rarity, being the first book printed at Caen).—4. The
Works of Josephus, printed at Verona by Peter Mauser, in January, 1480.
5. Justinian's Institutes, printed by Peter Schöffer at Mentz in May,
1468.—6. Juvenal and Persius' Satires, the Lyons edition, printed at
Alaine edition (1500).—7. Lactantius' Works, with Imprint *Festus*
Adm., 1471, with illuminated initial letters.—8. Livy's Roman History,
Decades I. and IV., with beautiful illuminations, and two portraits and
arms of Venetian Dukes.—9. Georgius Logus, Hendecasyllabi, Elegias et
Epigrammata, printed at Vienna l'annonia in 1529, by H. Victor Silesius;
this copy appears to have been taken for King Ferdinand of Bohemia
(to whom the work is dedicated) and is probably unique.—10. Lucian of
Samosata's Works, printed in Greek type in Florence in 1496, and having
the arms and name of Card. Trivulcius on sides.

EXCEEDINGLY RARE and FIRST EDITIONS of IMPORTANT
FRENCH BOOKS.—Ant. Geoffroy's Etat de la Court du Grand Turc,
1542—Gilles, Annales et Chroniques de France 1549—Guill. Geroult,
Epitome de l'histoire de l'Europe, 1552—Jacques de la Cour, Histoire
de la Gaule Belgique, 1531—Pierre du Jarric, Histoire des Indes
Orientales, 3 vols. 1608—Louis Labé Poésies 1555—Lafontaine's
Fables, first edition—Lancelotti du Lac, 3. Petit, 1535—La Légende des
Vieilles, first edition, 1552—Lorris, 1552—Lorris, 1552—Lorris, 1552—
Magny's Amours and Odes—Le Maître de Beiges Illustrations de Gaule,
several rare editions—Marguerite de Valois, l'Heptameron—Dialogue en
Forme de Visions, &c. first editions, Chénier's Voyage, first edition
—and Martin, Les Genealogies des Forestiers, *Answers* &c.

UNCOMMON BOOKS RELATING TO AMERICA.—Ferdinando
Gorges, America Painted to the Life, the four parts complete, 1609—
Frey Antonio de Gouvea, Journaux de Gouvea, 1666—Juan de
Grijalva, Cronica de la Orden de N. P. S. Augustin en la Nueva España,
1624—Fernan Guerreiro Relaçam Annal da India Oriental, 1605—Luís
de Gusman, Historia de las misiones de la Compañia de Jesus en la
India Oriental, 2 vols. 1601—Hakluyt's Voyages and Travels (with the
original Cadiz Voyage)—several works of Ant. de Herrera—Hubbard's
Present State of New England, 1677—Huygen Van Linchoten, Naviga-
tions in the East Indies, 1609 (first edition of the Latin text)—Cieza de
Leon, Chronica del Peru, Sevilla, 1553 (first edition)—Lopez de Gomara,
Historia de las Indias, 1552 (both parts)—Pérez de Magalhães, Historia
de la Santa Cruz, 1570 (first edition)—Marco Polo's Voyages, first Latin
edition—with early editions of the Travels of Mandeville and Ludolphus
de Suchen—and Luis de Marmol y Carvajal, Description de Africa,
3 vols. 1573—40.

RARE ENGLISH BOOKS.—Christ. Goodman, On the Obedience
to Superior Powers, 1558—Lydgate's Ilego of Troy, printed by R. Fynson
in 1513—Gower's Confessio Amantis, printed by Berthelet in 1522—
Grafton's Chronicle, original edition, 1526—Halle's Chronicle, illus-
trated by R. Grafton, 1550—Harding's Chronicle, printed by R. Grafton, 1550—
Harris's History of Kent—Hickes's Linguarum Vet. Septentrionalium,
on large paper—Hiden's Polychronicon, printed by P. Treveris at
Southwark in 1527—Hollinshead's Chronicles, with the Contractions—Chap-
man's Translation of Homer—Pine's Horace, uncut—James I. Poetical
Exercises, Edin., Wadgrave, 1591—Adanson's Mus. Welcomes to the
Antiquary Leland's Works—the Scotch Prayer-Book of Archbishop Laud—
and numerous other rare English and Foreign Books and Tracts relating
to England.

In addition to these there are many other important articles in the
Latin, Spanish, French, Portuguese, and Italian Languages; and
numerous Works, interesting chiefly from their containing being printed
on large paper and bound in beautiful bindings, and having the Arms of
the former owners on the sides, among whom we may specify Guill.
Moreau, Paul Petau, John Grollier, Jam. de la Prima, Ferdinand King of
Bohemia, Henry II. of France, Louis XIII. and XIV., the Comte de
Brionne, Bishop Colbert, Henry of Valois, Sir Christopher Hatton,
Pierre Forget, and T. Malou.

There are also numerous early and rare Translations of Classic Authors,
chiefly in French, Italian, and Spanish, many of which are of great
value; as well as many important and exceedingly rare editions of the
fifteenth and sixteenth century in the Original Languages; and other
very rare Books in all Languages and Branches of Literature.

Catalogues are now ready for delivery, and can be had on application at
the Auctioneers'; or of Messrs. Williams & Co., Solicitors, 51, Waterloo-
street, Birmingham, price 2s. 6d. by post, 3s. 6d.

Sales by Auction

ROYSTON, Herts. (G.N.R.)

MESSRS. NASH & SON are instructed by the Proprietors (the Society being dissolved) to SELL by AUCTION, on **THURSDAY, June 15**, at 10 for 11 o'clock, at the Institute, ROYSTON, in convenient Lots, the ROYSTON LIBRARY, comprising over 5,000 VOLS. of GENERAL LITERATURE, including Chatterbox's and Chauncey's Hertfordshire—Bewick's and Yarrell's Birds—Yarrell's Fishes—Shakespeare's, Byron's, Bulwer's, Trollope's, Ruskin's, Dryden's, and other Works—Ancient and Modern Histories—Dramas—Encyclopædia Britannica—and various Cyclopædia and Periodicals.

On view 14th inst., from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Catalogues (2d. each) may be had, on and after 8th June, at the Library, in John-street, and of the Auctioneers, at Royston.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for JUNE, 1882. No. DCCC. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

The FAITHS of the WORLD.
The LADIES LINDORES. Part III.
FALSE COIN in POETRY.
BARON FISCO at HOME.
The LIGHTS of 'MAGA.' 1. The Heroes of the 'Noctes.'
The SOUCHESTER SESSIONS.
ENGLISH PROGRESS under Mr. GLADSTONE.
The MISOGYNIST.
The THIRD SESSION.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, for JUNE, 1882, price 3s. 6d.

HOME RULE. (1) By the Marquis of Blandford. (2) By Justin McCarthy, M.P.
PEEL and CORDEN. By Professor Goldwin Smith.
THOUGHT-READING. By Professor Barrett, Edmund Gurney, and Frederic W. H. Myers.
The TOWER of LONDON. By Algernon B. Mitford.
SHAKESPEAREAN CRITICISM. By Walter Herries Pollock.
The FRIENDS of the FARMER. By J. Woulfe Flanagan.
The BIRMINGHAM CAUCUS. By W. T. Marriott, M.P.
The ALLIES: a Political Dialogue. By H. D. Traill.
IRELAND. By the Right Hon. Earl Grey.
Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. London.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, for JUNE. With Illustrations by George Du Maurier and W. Small.

Contents.

NO NEW THING. (With an Illustration.) Chap. 6. The Wanderer's Return. 7. Colonel Kenyon Looks On.
A FRENCH ASSIZE.
The MERRY MEN. Chap. 1. Elean Aros. 2. What the Wreck had Brought to Aros. 3. Lad and Leo in Sandag Bay.
MORGANTE MAGGIORE.
NAMES of FLOWERS.
RECOLLECTIONS of a TOUR in BRITANNY.
DAMOCLES. By the Author of 'For Percival.' (With an Illustration.) Chap. 8. Goodbye. 9. Alone.
London: Smith, Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

Price 1s. Monthly, post free.

THE EXPOSITOR. Edited by Rev. S. Cox, D.D.

Contents for JUNE.

DR. ABBOTT on the SECOND EPISTLE of ST. PETER. By Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D. F.R.S.
The WITCH of ENDOR. By Rev. George Salmon, D.D.
DOCTRINAL EFFECTS of the REVISED VERSION. By the Editor.
Some CRITICISMS on the TRANSLATION of the REVISED VERSION. By Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.
The SELF-STANDARD DECEPTIVE. By Almond Peloni.
ST. LUKE'S ACCOUNT of the INSTITUTION of the LORD'S SUPPER. By William S. Skene, D.C.L.
London: Hodder & Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row

T I M E, for JUNE, now Publishing.

Contents.

The SPA of the PEAK: a Paper on Buxton and its Waters.
PORTIA; or, By Passions Rocked. New Novel. By the Author of 'Phyllis,' Mrs. Geoffrey, &c.
CONCERNING CERTAIN LITERARY "TANKS" and "FOUNTAINS."
A LAY of the LOWTHER ARCADE. By Henry S. Leigh.
The AGE of ELECTRICITY. Part III. Telegraphy. By William Henry Preece, F.R.S.
ALLERTON TOWERS: a Novel. By Annie Thomas (Mrs. Fender Cadlip).
BY the WATERS of BABYLON. By John H. Baker Hopkins, Author of 'Nihilism; or, the Terror Unmasked.'
'NINETY-EIGHT and 'EIGHTY-TWO: the Lesson of the Tragedy.
LUI et ELLE.
The OLD INNS of LONDON. With 4 Illustrations.
BY the SALPÉTRIÈRE.
SUMMER. By R. Montgomerie Ranking. With an Illustration.
London: Kelly & Co. 51, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Price 1s. (Vol. I. price 8s. 6d.)

ANTIQUARIAN MAGAZINE and **BIBLIOGRAPHY**.

Edited by E. WALFORD, M.A.

Contents of the JUNE Number.

ORIGINAL of the NATIONAL ANTHEM. Canon Harford.
An EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTOR of the STUART ERA. J. F. Fuller, F.S.A.
On the SYLLABLE "-ING" in NAMES of PLACES.
WHITEHAF CROSS, DUCKS. Illustrated.
The HISTORY of GILDS. Chap. 7. Cornelius Walford.
BIBLIOGRAPHY of the 'HISTORIA TROJANA.'
WOOD ENGRAVING. Illustrated.
On the ARMY RANKS of CASSIO and IAGO.
Reviews—Obituary Memoirs—Meetings of Learned Societies—Antiquarian News and Notes—Antiquarian Correspondence—Books Received, Wanted, &c.
W. Reeves, Orchestra Office, 185, Fleet-street, London.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

SUMMER EXHIBITION.

NOW OPEN from 9 till 7.

ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.

SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

This day is published, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE SHACKLES OF AN OLD LOVE.

By MARA (Mrs. WILKIN).

London: W. H. ALLEN & Co. 13, Waterloo-place.

This day is published, 8vo. a New Edition, with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS IN INDIA; OR, THE TOUR OF SIR ALI BABA, K.C.B.

By GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY.

REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE AUTHOR.

London: W. H. ALLEN & Co. 13, Waterloo-place.

Now ready, fcap. roan,

MALAY, ACHINESE, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED UNDER EACH OF THE FOUR LANGUAGES.

With a Concise Malay Grammar.

By Dr. A. J. W. BIKKERS.

London: W. H. ALLEN & Co. 13, Waterloo-place.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'ECCE HOMO.'

NATURAL RELIGION. By the Author of 'Ecce

Homo.' Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.

[In a few days.]

MRS. OLIPHANT'S NEW BOOK.

THE LITERARY HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

IN THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH AND THE BEGINNING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

By Mrs. OLIPHANT, Author of 'The Makers of Florence,' &c. 3 vols. Demy 8vo. 36s.

"An account well written and very laudably careful of a singularly interesting period of English literature. . . . There is no part of it which is dull or uninteresting. . . . The important thing is that the public, intolerant of dullness, has got here a readable and fairly exhaustive history of almost the most interesting period of English literature, which no human being can call dull."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NEW BOOK BY MRS. MOLESWORTH.

SUMMER STORIES for BOYS and GIRLS.

By Mrs. MOLESWORTH, Author of 'Carrots,' 'Herr Baby,' &c. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

NEW NOVEL BY MISS YONGE.

UNKNOWN TO HISTORY: a Novel.

By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 9s.

A TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY.

By ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey. Illustrated. Medium 8vo.

[In a few days.]

GEOLOGICAL SKETCHES, at HOME and ABROAD. By Archibald

GEIKIE, F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"Dr. Geikie's essays are not only instructive and profound, opening here and there to the most fascinating vistas into the past of the earth's crust, but they are also extremely well written, with much literary grace and pictorial effectiveness."—*St. James's Gazette*.

ENGLISH MEN of LETTERS. Edited by John Morley. (New Volume.)

DICKENS. By A. W. Ward. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

GOLDEN TREASURY SERIES. (New Volume.)

The SPEECHES and TABLE-TALK of the PROPHET MOHAMMAD.

Chosen and Translated, with an Introduction and Notes, by STANLEY LANE-POOLE. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

ESSAYS AT HOME and ELSEWHERE. By E. S. Nadal. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"In most of Mr. Nadal's essays . . . shrewd sense and observant humour are conspicuous. . . . That part of Mr. Nadal's essay . . . is written with great penetration and force."—*Academy*.

A LIFE of KANT. By Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, late Professor of Wittenberg

College, Ohio. With Portrait. 8vo. 14s.

ECONOMIC PLANTS, a DICTIONARY of; their History, Products, and

Uses. By JOHN SMITH, A.L.S. 8vo.

[Just ready.]

ESSAYS in JURISPRUDENCE and ETHICS. By Frederick Pollock, M.A.

8vo. 10s. 6d.

DR. VAUGHAN'S NEW BOOK.

AUTHORIZED or REVISED? Sermons on some of the Texts in which the

Revised Version differs from the Authorized. By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D., Dean of Llandaff, &c. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The HEBREW STUDENT'S COMMENTARY on ZECHARIAH, HEBREW,

and LXX., with Excursus on several Grammatical Subjects. By W. H. LOWE, M.A., Hebrew Lecturer at Christ's College, Cambridge. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THREE ENGLISH STATESMEN. A Course of Lectures on the Political

History of England. By GOLDWIN SMITH. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

MACMILLAN'S 6s. POPULAR NOVELS. (New Volume.)

The BEAUTIFUL WRETCH: The FOUR MACNICOLS: The PUPIL of

AURELIUS. By WILLIAM BLACK. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"One of the most genial stories that Mr. Black has ever written."—*Morning Post*.

The GREAT GIANT ARITHMOS: a most Elementary Arithmetic. By

Mrs. STEADMAN ALDIS. With Illustrations. Globe 8vo. 2s. 6d.

JUVENAL. Thirteen Satires. Translated into English after the Latin Text

of J. E. B. MAYOR, by Prof. HERBERT A. STRONG, and ALEX. LEEPER, M.A., of the University of Melbourne. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

SALLUST.—The Catilina and the Jugurtha. Translated, with Introduction and

Notes, by A. W. POLLARD, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. 6s.

MACMILLAN'S ELEMENTARY CLASSICS. (New Volumes.)

HOMER'S ILIAD. Book XVIII. The Arms of Achilles. Edited, with Notes,

by S. R. JAMES, M.A., Assistant-Master at Eton. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

EURIPIDES.—HECUBA. Edited, with Notes, by Rev. John Bond, M.A., and

A. S. WALPOLE, M.A. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

NEW EDITIONS FOR 1882 ARE NOW READY.

DICKENS'S DICTIONARIES.

Price 1s. each; in cloth, 1s. 6d.

DICKENS'S DICTIONARY OF LONDON,
DICKENS'S DICTIONARY OF THE THAMES,
DICKENS'S DICTIONARY OF PARIS.

DICKENS'S CONTINENTAL A B C RAILWAY GUIDE

Is Published on the First of every Month. The Number for June is now ready, price One Shilling.

MACMILLAN & CO, Bedford-street, London, W.C.

J. E. MILLAIS, R.A.—A superb Line Engraving
by H. Bourne, of the Pre-Raphaelite Picture 'SABRILLA',
painted by J. E. Millais, R.A. forms one of the Full-Page Illustrations
to the JUNE Number of the ART JOURNAL. Price 2s. 6d.

VAL PRINSEP, A.R.A.—An Etching by
Leopold Flameng of 'A BIENOTU', painted by Val Prinsep,
A.R.A. forms one of the Full-Page Illustrations to the JUNE Number
of the ART JOURNAL. Price 2s. 6d.

LORD RONALD GOWER.—An Engraving of
Lord Ronald Gower's STATUE of the late EARL of BEACON-
FIELD forms one of the Full-Page Illustrations to the JUNE Number
of the ART JOURNAL. Price 2s. 6d.

28, Ivy-lane, and of all Booksellers.

THE SCIENTIFIC ROLL and MAGAZINE of

SYSTEMATIZED NOTES.

Conducted by ALEXANDER RAMSAY, F.G.S.

Now ready, No. VII., treating of AQUEOUS VAPOUR. Price 1s.
Published by James H. Fennell, 7, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London,
E.C.—Prospectus forwarded on application.

Part VIII. now ready.

THE BUTTERFLIES of EUROPE. Illustrated
and Described by HENRY CHARLES LANG, M.D. F.L.S., &c.
To be completed in about Twenty Monthly Parts, super-royal 8vo., each
containing 4 Coloured Plates and 16 pages of Letter-press. Price 3s. 6d.
Subscription for the entire Work, 60s. in advance. Prospectus may be
had on application.

No. 450, JUNE, with 6 beautifully Coloured Plates, 3s. 6d.;

Annual Subscription, 42s.

THE BOTANICAL MAGAZINE: Figures and
Descriptions of New and Rare Plants suitable for the Garden,
Stove, or Greenhouse. By Sir J. D. HOOKER, C.B. F.R.S., Director of
the Royal Gardens, Kew.

L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Publishing Monthly, size, demy 4to. price 6d.

THE ANTIQUARIAN CHRONICLE and
LITERARY ADVERTISER.—No. 1, for JUNE, 1882, contains
the following Articles—London Gleamings—Chelsea Gardens and its
Pavilion—Discoveries at Mycenæ—St. Manchoth, Isle of Man—Antique
Remains at Swancombe Wood, Kent—Flesh as Food—Matrimonial
Odities—Domes, or Motions, from old Wedding Rings—Old Proverbs—
Antiquarian Natural History—Omens portending Death—Antiquarian
Notes and Queries, &c.

Published by James H. Fennell, 7, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street,
London, E.C.

TOWN HALL, BUDAPEST.—See the BUILDER
(4d.; by post, 4d.); Plan of Site, Proposed Government Offices;
Views of Residences, Hampstead; and of Shoring at the Alhambra—
Potable Water and Health—Paris—Our Scandinavian Ancestors—
Heating and Lighting in Russia—Edinburgh Architects—Art in Costume,
&c.—46, Catherine-street; and all Newsmen.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

GRAMMAR of ELOCUTION. By JOHN MIL-
LARD, Elocution Master in the City of London School. Second
Edition, Revised.

London: Longmans & Co.

NEW WORK BY MRS. CHARLES BRAY.

Just published, in crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

ELEMENTS of MORALITY, in Easy Lessons,
for Home and School Teaching. By Mrs. CHARLES BRAY, Author
of 'Physiology for Schools,' &c.

London: Longmans & Co.

THE PEOPLE'S EDITION.

KNIGHT'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPEARE.

Now ready,

H A M L E T.

With Notes and Illustrations. Price 6d.

Nearly ready, ROMEO and JULIET, uniform with the above.

London: J. S. Virtue & Co. Limited, 25, Ivy-lane.

In square 16mo. tinted wrapper, price 6d. post free.

HOW to ESTIMATE the TRUE WORTH of a

PICTURE:

A New Method of Systematic Criticism.

By an OLD CRITIC.

London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

A DECADE OF VERSE. 5s.

"Verse of no common quality."—*Spectator*.

By the same Author,

DOROTHY BROWN (EVERY DAY). 6s.

"It tantalizes us."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Remington & Co. 154, New Bond-street, W.

Now ready,

THE FOUNDATIONS of MECHANICS: Papers
Reprinted from the *Engineer*. By WALTER R. BROWNE, M.A.
M. Inst. C.E., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

In 8vo. price 1s.

London: Charles Griffin & Co. Exeter-street, Strand.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

RECORDS of the PAST; being English Trans-
lations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments. Published
under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. Edited by
S. HIRCH, LL.D. With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth,
2s. 6d.

Ragster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

Second Edition, royal 8vo. paper covers, price 1s.; post free, 1s. 3d.;
cloth gilt, red edges, price 2s. 6d.

AUTHORSHIP and PUBLICATION.—A concise
Guide for Authors in Matters relating to Printing and Publishing,
including the Law of Copyright and a Bibliographical Appendix.

"A work which every author, whether experienced or not, should
undoubtedly possess."—*Knowledge*.

London: Wyman & Sons, 74-5, Great Queen-street, W.C.

ALL the YEAR ROUND.—Conducted by Charles
Dickens.—Advertisements for All the Year Round should be sent
before the 15th of each Month to

Adams & Francis, 55, Fleet-street, E.C.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A New Serial Story, entitled '**UNSPOTTED** from the **WORLD**,' by Mrs. G. W. Godfrey, Author of '*The Beautiful Miss Roche*,' &c., was commenced in the June Number of

THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE.

Now ready at all Newsagents' and Railway Bookstalls, price 1s.

Now ready at all Booksellers' and Libraries, A FOURTH EDITION OF EXPERIENCES OF A BARRISTER'S LIFE.

By Mr. SERJEANT BALLANTINE.

In 2 vols, demy 8vo. 28s.

"Its popularity will be richly deserved not only from the multiplicity of its inherent interest, its suggestiveness, its knowledge, and its genuine historical worth, but from the excellent temper in which it has been written. It will take rank as one of the books of the season; and to this dignity it is thoroughly entitled."—*Standard*.

EAU-DE-NIL: A NILE DIARY.

By E. C. HOPE-EDWARDES.

Now ready, in 1 vol, large crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"*Eau-de-Nil* is, without exception, the most amusing work on Egypt we have seen for a long while. It makes no pretence, but it is thoroughly readable from beginning to end, and gives one a remarkably good idea of Egypt as it is to-day."—*Morning Post*.

Ready immediately, RECORDS OF LATER DAYS.

By FRANCES ANN KEMBLE.

In 3 vols, crown 8vo. 32s.

NEW WORKS OF FICTION AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

IN A CATHEDRAL CITY.

By BERTHA THOMAS,

Author of '*The Violin Player*,' &c.

2 vols, crown 8vo.

A PRODIGAL'S PROGRESS.

By FRANK BARRETT.

Author of '*Lieutenant Barnabas*,' &c.

3 vols, crown 8vo.

"I do novel readers a service by inviting them to read Mr. Frank Barrett's '*Prodigal's Progress*,' in which wit, humour, plot, style, and interest are to be found in a degree of excellence unfortunately rarely attained by the run-up stories of some of our over-fertile fictionists."—*County Gentleman*.

CORBIE'S POOL.

By SUSAN MORLEY,

Author of '*Aileen Ferrers*,' &c.

3 vols, crown 8vo.

"*Corbie's Pool* is an excellent novel, and deserves to be sharply marked out from the majority of its kindred. The picture of Alice Brandon, the frank, clever, unconventional daughter of a rich iron-master, is admirably drawn; and it is with grateful relief that one turns from the tedious lovers, the coarse love-making, the unwomanly confessions which are the plague of modern novels, to recognize once more in a contemporary story the qualities of mingled delicacy and strength which belong to our best literary traditions."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE PET OF THE CONSULATE.

3 vols, crown 8vo.

"The author of these volumes evidently knows more than most people of China and Japan, and of our consular service of those countries; and he also knows how to embody his experiences in a lively and pleasant form."—*Standard*.

NEW ADDITION TO BENTLEY'S FAVOURITE NOVELS.

Now ready at all Booksellers', price 6s.

KITH AND KIN.

By Miss FOTHERGILL, Author of '*Probation*,' &c.

New and Cheaper Edition. In 1 vol, crown 8vo. 6s.

"In '*Kith and Kin*' there is enough imaginative insight, vital realization of character, and dramatic presentation of situation, to place it in almost the first rank of English fiction—to entitle it to equality with, let us say, *Charlotte Brontë's* '*Shirley*,' if not with the greater '*Jane Eyre*' and '*Villette*.'"—*Spectator*.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, 8, New Burlington-street,
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

PLAIN SPEAKING. By the Author

of '*John Halifax*.' 1 vol, crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
"We recommend '*Plain Speaking*' to all who like amusing, wholesome, and instructive reading. The contents of Mrs. Craik's volume are of the most multifarious kind; but all the papers are good and readable, and one at least of them of real importance."—*St. James's Gazette*.

GRIFFIN, AH-OY! A YACHT CRUISE

to the LEVANT, and WANDERINGS IN EGYPT, SYRIA, the HOLY LAND, GREECE, and ITALY in 1861. By General E. H. MAXWELL, C.B. 1 vol, with Illustrations, 15s.

"The cruise of the Griffin affords rich and amusing reading from its beginning to its end. General Maxwell writes in so frank and easy a style that the reader follows him with pleasure."—*Morning Post*.

LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONET-

AGE for 1882. Under the special Patronage of HER MAJESTY, and Corrected by the Nobility. 5th Edition. 1 vol, royal 8vo, with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

THE NEW NOVELS.

A FAITHFUL LOVER. By Mrs.

MACQUOID, Author of '*Patty*,' '*Diane*,' &c. 3 vols.

DONOVAN. By Edna Lyall, Author

of '*Won by Waiting*.' 3 vols.

"This novel is thoroughly well written. It is full of scenes which prove the author's powers of observation and description. It contains variety of incident and has much real merit. The character of Donovan is powerfully drawn."—*Morning Post*.

IRIS. By Mrs. Randolph, Author of

'*Gentiana*,' &c. 3 vols.

"Mrs. Randolph's '*Iris*' has all the pleasant characteristics which are peculiar to the writer. As usual, the story is refined, agreeable, and interesting throughout."—*John Bull*.

"Mrs. Randolph paints the manners and the characters of modern society without resorting to realistic conversation. Readers may be sure of being pleased with her story."—*Daily Telegraph*.

A BROKEN LILY. By Mrs. MOR-

TIMER COLLINS. 3 vols.

"This novel has many points of interest and the construction is workmanlike and satisfactory. There is much that is clever and amusing in the story."—*John Bull*.

THE RAPIERS OF REGENT'S PARK.

By JOHN CORDY JEAFFERSON, Author of '*Live It Down*,' '*Lottie Darling*,' &c. SECOND EDITION. 3 vols.

"Mr. Jeafterson's new story is both ingenious and entertaining. Miss Raper is a well-marked and decidedly original character. Altogether, '*The Rapiers of Regent's Park*' is lively reading."—*Times*.

"The Rapiers is the work of a veteran writer and a man of the world. There is no dull line in the book, and occasionally the author rises above the average flight of a clever novelist."—*Athenæum*.

DOROTHY'S VENTURE. By Mary

CECIL HAY, Author of '*Old Myddelton's Money*,' &c. SECOND EDITION. 3 vols.

REDEEMED. By Shirley Smith,

Author of '*His Last Stake*,' &c. 3 vols.

[Next week.]

FOURTH AND CHEAPER EDITION.—Now ready, in 1 vol, 6s. bound,

SOPHY; or, the Adventures of a Savage.

By VIOLET FANE, Author of '*Denzil Place*,' &c.

FOURTH AND CHEAPER EDITION.—Now ready, in 1 vol, 6s. bound,

MY LORD AND MY LADY.

By Mrs. FORRESTER, Author of '*Viva*,' '*Mignon*,' &c.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Each work complete in 1 vol, price 5s. (any of which can be had separately), elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated by Sir J. GILBERT, MILLAIS, HUNT, LEECH, POYNTER, POSTER, TENNIEL, SANDYS, E. HUGHES, SAMBOURNE, &c.

HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature. By John Halifax, Gentleman.
The Crescent and the Cross. By Elliot Warburton.
Nathalie. By Miss Kavanagh.
A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of '*John Halifax*.'
Adam Gremme. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Sam Slick's Wise Sawe Cardinal Wiseman's Pope. A Life for a Life. By the Author of '*John Halifax*.'
Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb. Margaret and her Bridesmaids. Sam Slick's Old Judge. Daries. By Elliot Warburton.
Sir B. Burke's Family Romance. The Laird of Norlaw. By Mrs. Oliphant.
The Englishwoman in Italy. Nothing New. By the Author of '*John Halifax*.'
Freer's Life of Jeanne d'Albret. The Valley of a Hundred Fires. Burke's Romance of the Forum. Addie. By Miss Kavanagh.
Studies from Life. By the Author of '*John Halifax*.'
Grandmother's Money. Jeafferson's Book about Doctors. Mistress and Maid. By the Author of '*John Halifax*.'
Les Misérables. By Victor Hugo.
St. Olave's. Lost and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.
Sam Slick's American Humour. Barbara's History. By Amelia B. Edwards.
Life of Irving. By Mrs. Oliphant.
No Church. Christian's Mistake. By the Author of '*John Halifax*.'
Alec Forbes. By George Mac Donald, LL.D.
Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant.
A Noble Life. By the Author of '*John Halifax*.'
Dixon's New America. Robert Falconer. By George Mac Donald, LL.D.
The Woman's Kingdom. By the Author of '*John Halifax*.'
Annals of an Eventful Life. By G. W. Bassett, D.C.L.
David Elginbrod. By George Mac Donald, LL.D.
A House in June. By Mrs. Oliphant.
My Little Lady. By E. Frances Poynter.
Fishes, Junior. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Life of Marie Antoinette. By Professor C. D. Yonge.
Sir Gibbie. By George Mac Donald, LL.D.
Young Mrs. Jardine. By the Author of '*John Halifax*.'
Lord Brackenbury. By Amelia B. Edwards.

GEORGE BELL & SONS' BOOKS.

Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.

STUDIES OF ARIANISM,

Chiefly referring to the Character and Chronology of the Reaction which followed the Council of Nicaea.

By HENRY MELVILL GWATKIN, M.A.,
Lecturer and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

(Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.)

Demy 8vo. 2s. 6d.

הנה ישכיל עברי

An EXPOSITION of ISAIAH III. 13, 14, 15, and IIII. Delivered before the Council of the Senate in the Law School on Friday, April 28, 1882.

By S. M. SCHILLER-SZINESKY, M.A. Ph.D.,
Reader in Rabbinic and Talmudic Literature in the University of Cambridge; formerly Professor Publicus Extraordinarius of Hebrew and Archaeology in the Lutheran College of Eperges, and subsequently Rabbi of the United Congregation of Manchester.

Printed by request.

(Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.)

Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE GREAT DIAMONDS OF THE WORLD:

Their History and Romance. Collected from Official, Private, and other Sources, during many Years of Correspondence and Enquiry.

By EDWIN W. STREETER, F.R.G.S.,
Author of '*Precious Stones and Gems*.'

Edited and Annotated by
JOSEPH HATTON and A. H. KEANE.

Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d.

ON IMITATIVE ART:

Its Principles and Progress. With Preliminary Remarks on Beauty, Sublimity, and Taste.

By T. H. DYER, LL.D.,
Author of '*The City of Rome*,' &c.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE,

From the Taking of Constantinople to the Establishment of the German Empire, A.D. 1453-1871.

Revised Edition. 5 vols. 2l. 12s. 6d.

TECHNOLOGICAL HANDBOOKS.

DYEING AND TISSUE- PRINTING.

By W. CROOKES, F.R.S.

Post 8vo. 5s.

32mo. 1s. 6d.

A WORD-BOOK FOR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

In Bohn's Library binding, or fancy cloth, 3s. 6d.

LA FONTAINE'S FABLES.

Translated into English Verse, with a Preliminary Essay on the Fables, by ELIZUR WRIGHT.

A New Edition, with Notes, by J. W. M. GIBBS.

In Bohn's Library binding, or fancy cloth, post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

CLASSIC TALES.

Containing '*Rasselas*,' '*The Vicar of Wakefield*,' '*Gulliver's Travels*,' and '*The Sentimental Journey*.'

London: 4, York-street, Covent-garden.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SIR T. BRASSEY ON THE BRITISH NAVY	691
THOMAS A KEMPIS	692
SHARP'S POEMS	693
ROBERTSON SMITH ON THE PROPHETS	694
NOVELS OF THE WEEK	695
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE	695
LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	697
HORNE TOOKE AND JUNIUS'S LETTERS; THE EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (SCOTLAND) BILL; COL. CHESTER; NOTES FROM DUBLIN; SHELLEY'S HOUSE AT SAN TERENZO	697—699
LITERARY GOSSIP	699
SCIENCE—VERNON HARCOURT ON RIVERS AND CANALS; LIBRARY TABLE; LAKE MOERIS; ASTRONOMICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS; GOSSIP	700—702
FINE ARTS—ANDERSON ON SCOTLAND IN EARLY CHRISTIAN TIMES; THE ROYAL ACADEMY; THE LANDSCAPES OF SIGNOR COSTA; L'EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE PEINTURE, RUE DE SÈZE, PARIS; THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CARLSLE; SALES; GOSSIP	703—708
MUSIC—WEEK; LIBRARY TABLE; GOSSIP	709—711
DRAMA—WEEK; GOSSIP	711—712

LITERATURE

The British Navy: its Strength, Resources, and Administration. By Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B. Vols. I. and II. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS exhaustive work will be shortly completed by the publication of other volumes, now in the press. Proceeding as it does from the pen of the Junior Civil Lord of the Admiralty, this treatise has been looked forward to with some interest, not only by professional naval officers, ship constructors, and members of ship-building firms, but by the ever-increasing circle of civilians connected, however remotely, with mercantile shipping and maritime interests. Not that any particularly novel schemes of naval policy or construction were to be looked for by technical architects and engineers belonging to the great dockyards; but it was rightly supposed that a gentleman whose attention has for the last twenty years been directed to the great nautical questions of the day, and whose sympathy with our seafaring population is pronounced, must have amassed a large amount of information, facts, and figures which, when properly digested, would afford an insight into the organization and development of that hitherto inscrutable institution "the British Navy." The constituencies of Sir Thomas Brassey have been ever littoral, and every electioneering speech that he has delivered has been spoken, as he tells us, by the seashore. He was the first yacht owner who set the example of passing the Board of Trade examination as a master mariner, and his voyage in the *Sunbeam* has practically demonstrated his seamanship, whilst the effect of his presence at the Board of Admiralty is evidenced by the recent introduction of a professional engineer into that exclusive council.

Both the volumes before us were completed, in their main features, before Sir Thomas Brassey joined the Board of Admiralty in 1880, since which date, he takes care to explain, he has purposely refrained from using any official information; so that all statistics and figures refer to the naval situation as it was in 1879. Since then great strides have been made, and naval actions fought in Peruvian waters; and the one defect in the work is that it is not brought up to

date. The first volume contains carefully compiled descriptions of the most important ironclads, commencing with an historical sketch, condensed from the essay on armoured ships by Lieut. Tromp of the Dutch Artillery, which traces their initiation by Napoleon III. in 1854 and their development up to recent times. Next comes a much-needed reclassification of our ships and their new nomenclature, for until recently the old rating was adhered to in the *Navy List*. Then follow details, with figures in outline, of typical vessels according to the date of their construction, exhibiting the progress of armoured ship-building, commencing with the floating batteries constructed after the bombardment of Kinburn. The contemporary ships of war built in France are described, and our own men-of-war of the 68-pounder epoch, *i.e.*, down to 1861, shown in contrast.

The new era in our naval architecture was marked by the appointment of Sir E. J. Reed as Chief Constructor of the Navy, whose "bracket-frame" system is fully discussed and illustrated by the compiler. The history of the consequent reconstruction of the foreign navies of the period, which closely followed the parallel advance of England and France between 1862 and 1873, is most suggestive and reassuring. Another section is devoted to an interesting account of the monitors and early armoured craft for harbour, river, and coast service, with later examples of the same class. The special types of armoured cruisers, bow and central-battery ships, sea-going turret and *barbette* ships, masted and mastless, are successively delineated; and the volume is closed by a chapter devoted to unarmoured vessels, which is most interesting at the present moment, when Mr. Samuda, Admiral De Horsey, and Admiral Hornby have been controverting Sir W. Armstrong's arguments at the Institution of Naval Architects.

In the second volume will be found a valuable series of essays and papers on naval subjects, most of which are already familiar to the members of the Royal United Service and Royal Artillery Institutions; they deal with armour and armour experiments, guns and gunnery, torpedoes and torpedo boats, and analogous matters. The subject matter of the fifth section in chapter v. is sure to attract the attention of many beyond naval and technical readers, relating as it does to a project which Sir Thomas Brassey has made as peculiarly his own as Mr. Plimsoll has the load-line of merchant vessels. It is, in fact, the proposed creation of an unarmoured fleet adequate to the task of protecting our commerce by the adaptation of first-class mercantile auxiliaries for that purpose, a statesmanlike and economical policy which is sure, sooner or later, to find favour with the public.

The practical aspect of the matter has already been frequently discussed, both at the Naval Architects' and at the United Service Institution, and hitherto it is only professional prejudice which has barred the progress of the scheme. The other day, during a heavy Channel gale, when H.M.S. *Warrior*, of 9,000 tons, lost her bowsprit and otherwise experienced bad weather, a merchantman, the *Austral*, of the Orient line (5,000 tons), made a

passage at fifteen knots. Such an example shows how, when heavy armoured ironclads can barely hold their own in a seaway, swift ocean-going liners can outstrip them not only in speed, but far more in coal endurance. These packets, with slight alterations, can be readily adapted for self-defence in time of war, when they would be able to give a good account of any foreign privateer of the Alabama species which might attempt to capture them.

Recent critics of nautical policy—Lord H. Lennox, Sir Thos. Symonds, Sir John Hay, Lord Dunsany, and others—may have figures, but they certainly have not facts, on their side. Take, for instance, the alleged inferiority in weight of our armaments: it certainly sounds ominous to uninitiated ears to hear that French vessels are more heavily armed than our own of similar class; but, to select one example only, the fact is our new breechloading 43-ton guns are equal in power, if not superior, to the French 46-ton pieces of ordnance. Similar allegations fall to pieces under accurate analysis. Sir Thomas Brassey makes one very good suggestion as to the calculation of the cost of guns. In our service it has been the rule to quote the money value per unit of dead weight. "The heavier, and consequently more unwieldy and less suitable for naval service, a gun is, the cheaper it is made to appear on this system. Should not the price be—as is the rule with steam-engines—per unit of power? Say so much per foot-ton of energy at 1,000 yards, or for each foot-ton of energy per ton weight of gun."

Some idea of the cost of our ordnance is given in the following list:—"The Krupp steel gun of 71 tons cost 22,000*l.*; the Armstrong 100-ton coiled wrought-iron gun, 16,000*l.*; the Woolwich wrought-iron coil gun, 80 tons, 10,000*l.*" Sir Thomas Brassey, however, omits to state the cost of a round of ammunition, a knowledge of which may be more instructive to the taxpayers, and therefore we give the particulars of the charge of one of the *Infexible's* guns as furnished by the superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich:—

	£	s.	d.
Cartridge filled, 425 lb. P. powder	10	2	0
Bag, bursting, filled	...	0	12 6
Shell, Palliser, 16-inch	...	11	16 5
Gas-check for do.	...	2	17 9
Tube, electric	...	0	0 4

Total cost of one round 25 9 0

The details which are given of the Whitehead torpedo are borrowed, with every reservation, from Commander Sleeman's work, already noticed in these columns; but in the description of the "Woolwich" torpedo the inventor of the double-action propeller should have been properly recognized, more especially as the ingenious author of this right and left hand screw gearing is the original inventor of the first screw propeller—viz., Mr. Robert Wilson, of Nasmyth's firm. The Government awarded this gentleman 500*l.* for this improvement (see 'The Screw Propeller: Who Invented It,' by Robert Wilson, F.R.S.E.), by which 73 per cent. additional power was gained in speed.

Sir Thomas Brassey strikes the key-note of the naval warfare of the immediate future in

his motto from Virgil's description of the Cyclops, "Monstrum horrendum," &c.; and certainly the realization of Sir George Sartorius's ideas is likely to be of a most unsightly description. The successor to the Polyphemus (it is hardly possible to call such a structure a sister ship) has been designed by the present Chief Constructor, Mr. Barnaby, at the personal suggestion of Sir Cooper Key, at half the cost of the former. It should be named after Phoreys, the father of the Gorgons, or Stheno, one of the three sisters. Charles Lamb, in one of the 'Last Essays of Elia,' spoke of the first penny Margate steamer as "a great sea chimera, chimneying and furnacing the deep; or liker to that fire-god parching up Scamander." What would he have said to one of our war-ships at the present time? Lamb's allusion to the fire-god reminds us that the name of that power, ignipotent, is yet unappropriated in the *Navy List*, although there used to be a Vulcan till not long since used as a troop-ship; there is now a good opportunity of reviving that appellation.

A word of praise should be given to the excellent and artistic illustrations on wood made from drawings by the Chevalier E. de Martino. He has treated his difficult subjects with as much picturesqueness as was compatible with fidelity. One or two drawings have been misrepresented, probably by the engraver; notably the view of H.M.S. Inflexible. Her starboard turret, which would be visible under the hurricane deck, is omitted; and the port turret is made to appear as if projecting over the side, whereas it is well inboard, and only a portion of the deck glacis in reality projects. But these are minor points of detail, which hardly call for criticism. It would require a long notice, out of place in a literary journal, to do justice to these volumes, which set forth in so worthy a form the record of Great Britain's war-ships during three decennials of the latter half of the present century. We may well be proud of the catalogue of our μέλαινα νῆες, and of their faithful chronicler.

Ἀρχοὺς αὐτῶν ἐρέω νῆάς τε προσπάσας.

Thomas à Kempis and the Brothers of Common Life. By the Rev. S. Kettlewell. 2 vols. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

THE controversy about the authorship of the famous 'De Imitatione Christi' has been long, and occasionally somewhat heated and acrimonious. The worst of it is that the dispute seems to end much as it began, and nobody is convinced, or, if he be, he is so against his will, and adheres to his old opinion. The name of Thomas à Kempis has been the most generally attached to the book; but when the question is strictly inquired into the strongest evidence is a statement, apparently to that effect in his own hand, attached to a copy which he wrote in the practice of his profession as a writer of manuscripts, and with no intention whatever of claiming to be the author. For Thomas à Kempis was employed during his life as a copyist or scribe; among other books a manuscript of the Bible is extant in his writing, with his name at the end; and no one has yet pretended that he is the author of that book. Not to mention the others (at

least ten or a dozen) who have found advocates, the three whose claims to the honour are best established are Walter Hilton, an Englishman; Gersen, a Verceillese abbot of the thirteenth century; and another Gersen, or Gerson, the famous Chancellor of the University of Paris about 1400. A good case might be made for Walter Hilton; a still stronger for Gerson, the chancellor; and a clever volume has lately been published in Germany by Dr. Wolfgrueber, who has brought to light, and put in a new and clear way, many additional proofs in support of John Gersen, the abbot.

The arguments against Thomas à Kempis are neither few nor weak. We have no space to enter on the matter in these columns, but among them are assertions that early copies bear the name of John Gersen, or Gerson; that a manuscript in the abbot Gersen's own hand was preserved at Vercelli up to the sixteenth century; that other copies exist earlier than 1400 (à Kempis was born in 1379); and that had à Kempis been its author the book could not have been so widely known as it certainly was long before 1471, when he died. Many internal pieces of evidence against the claim of à Kempis have been also pressed; for example, that the author writes as a monk would to his fellow monks, while à Kempis was a canon and not a monk; that à Kempis, in some devotional treatises attributed, and probably rightly, to him, refers with high praise to some passages from the 'Imitation'; also, more especially, that quotations from the 'Imitation' may be found in writers who were dead before the year 1350; and that there is much in the book which could not have been written by a man who, like à Kempis, had had no practical knowledge and experience of the world before he entered on a strictly religious life.

But whether Thomas à Kempis was or was not really the writer of the famous book which, next to the inspired Scriptures, has been the spiritual work most widely read in Europe for many centuries, it is undeniable that the only interest which any one can feel in him attaches to his claim to the authorship, and the story of his life may be told in almost a few lines. He was born about 1379 at Kempen, near Cologne, of pious parents, not rich, for his father was an artisan; he was sent to school at Deventer, in the Lower Netherlands, about sixty miles from Amsterdam; at this place, whilst still a young student, he attached himself to a newly formed community called the Brothers of Common Life; he was taught by them to copy manuscripts, an art in which he was often employed during his lifetime, and in which he is said to have excelled; he remained with them until he was about twenty years old, when he was received as a novice at the monastery of Mount St. Agnes, near Zwolle, a house of Augustinian canons; and, having been admitted after rather a long novitiate, he lived there until his death, some sixty years afterwards.

Mr. Kettlewell tells his story in a most tortuous fashion, not troubling himself with exact dates, and mixing up descriptions of places or accounts of other people and innumerable quotations with the thread about Thomas à Kempis which is supposed to connect the contents of his volumes. It is astonishing that two thick octavo volumes could in any way have been made out of

such an uneventful and, in fact, obscure life; but Mr. Kettlewell has managed it by adding to what is known of à Kempis almost everything which he could gather together about the Brothers of Common Life and the Augustinian canons at Mount St. Agnes. For this he is indebted chiefly to the biographical notices which à Kempis himself drew up of his contemporaries in the convent. Besides all this, there are very frequent and very long quotations (which form a large proportion of the book) from the 'Imitation,' and from devotional treatises which, with more foundation than the 'Imitation,' are said to have been written by à Kempis.

This is not the first book which Mr. Kettlewell has published about à Kempis. More than three years ago we reviewed his other volume, called, and more particularly addressed to the question, 'The Authorship of the "De Imitatione."'" We were not able to speak favourably of that publication. The writer was evidently too ignorant of much which he ought to have known before he ventured on his inquiry, and a great deal too well satisfied with what he believed to be his own learning and sufficiency. This was clear from the moment when he set himself to criticize and to explain what seemed to him to be objectionable in some parts of the 'Imitation.' It is pleasant to see in this work more than one token that Mr. Kettlewell desires to write in a much less dogmatic and self-satisfied tone. For example, on one point of essential importance, he no longer lays it down as a certainty that à Kempis wrote the 'Imitation'; that "the question is now definitely settled from this moment" (that is, it would seem, from the date of his own decision of it); or that "the whole of Christendom is convinced that Thomas à Kempis is the true author of 'De Imitatione.'" On the contrary, Mr. Kettlewell now assures his readers that his present compilation is made "on the assumption," and he "takes for granted," and he "supposes," and he "presumes," that the 'Imitation' was written by à Kempis. This is a much better way of proceeding, and we may here take the opportunity of saying that throughout the book there is far more moderation of language, and much less positive assertion or condemnation of other opinions and other persons.

But, unfortunately, Mr. Kettlewell seems to retain—as stubbornly as ever, though less distinctly put forward—his odd delusion that à Kempis was a "reformer," and (to say the least) a hesitating believer in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church; and that he and the Brothers of Common Life and the Augustinian canons of Mount St. Agnes were forerunners of Luther and Calvin, and wrote books and preached sermons which led onwards to the Reformation. This is utterly absurd; such a foundation on which to rest page after page of praise and admiration of the 'Imitation' makes the whole work worthless, as showing the author to be incapable of forming a right judgment of the 'De Imitatione' and its object. Mr. Kettlewell is evidently himself so pious and so full of true religious feeling and aspiration, that he might have written a very good book on à Kempis, on the 'Imitation,' and on the other spiritual and mystical books attributed to him, if he had

been content with merely pointing out where and why he differed from the teaching and doctrine in those books. No one would find fault with a writer who honestly says that he objects to the Roman Catholic doctrines which pervade the 'Imitation' from the first page to the last; but any attempt to argue that the author of it did not, in his heart, fully and in all sincerity accept those doctrines is altogether to be condemned. We might as justly pretend that the epistles of St. Paul were intended to promote and show signs of the spirit of Mohammedanism, or that John Wesley was a forerunner and early preacher of Mormonism. It is true that in these two volumes there is nothing so ludicrous as the argument in Mr. Kettlewell's former book (to which we drew attention in our review of it) that the author of the 'Imitation' taught people that the sacrament of the Eucharist should be received under both kinds; but the same kind of feeling is distinctly to be traced throughout. For example, mention is made that à Kempis on his way from Deventer to join the Augustinians stopped at Zwolle, that "he might participate in the Indulgence granted and at that time bestowed on all those who piously visited the church of St. Michael in that town." Mr. Kettlewell, not unnaturally, complains of the mischief which such indulgences might produce, and then goes on to say:—

"Without considering for one moment that à Kempis looked with any favour upon such abuses of the ordinance, for it is well known that he was opposed to many of the crying evils that abounded in the Church, yet as a true son of the Church he would doubtless regard the occasion of the Indulgence in a spiritual light, and look on it as an opportunity when God was more ready to be gracious, and to grant the petitions of those who sought His favour with greater fervency.....It was probably in this light that Thomas regarded the observance of this Indulgence."

Now, if by "crying evils" Mr. Kettlewell means Roman doctrines and practices objected against by Protestants, there is no truth in the assertion. Thomas à Kempis on the road to his convent availed himself of the indulgence exactly as any other Roman Catholic would, in the same way and in no other way. Even from a merely literary point of view, and setting aside all questions of theology, it is a grave fault that any writer should misrepresent facts for the sake of supporting his own opinions; and such a mode of argument is still more to be condemned when the subject involves the right meaning, spirit, and intention of such a book as the 'De Imitatione Christi.'

There is nothing more that need be said; we have given to Mr. Kettlewell's new book so much notice rather because of its size and pretensions than of any intrinsic merit. The subject is not interesting, and the treatment is dull; few people will care to know the history of the first canons of St. Agnes, and the little which is recorded of à Kempis may, as has been already said, be told in a few lines, and, after all, is of no importance whatever, except so far as he is mixed up with the history of the 'Imitation.' It is right, however, to add that among the doctrines against which Mr. Kettlewell objects reverence for relics is certainly not one. With some trouble he obtained a sight of the bones of à Kempis; they are kept in a box in a church at Zwolle. He believes himself to be "the

only Englishman who had ever seen these remains." It was, we are told,

"a very solemn and privileged moment when I felt that I had been brought very near to [à Kempis] outwardly, when I could both see and touch his earthly remains.....No repulsive feelings stirred within one on beholding them, but rather a happy and sacred awe seemed to steal over me, for were they not the hallowed remains of one of the dearest saints of God?"

The Human Inheritance, The New Hope, Motherhood. By William Sharp. (Stock.)

THE intellectual substance of these poems is superior to their form, but a book of poetry strikingly original and reproducing with photographic fidelity the unique scenery of Australia deserves attention, and, in some sense, demands it.

There has been much talk about the love of the picturesque being a development of modern civilization—mistaken talk probably. Love of the picturesque is ingrained deep in the nature of man; and if scenery was merely indicated by the ancient poets and not elaborately described, that was partly because they understood more thoroughly than we do the fundamental difference as to media between literature and the other arts. Language is not a representative but a purely suggestive medium; yet it is so potent that give the reader, for instance, the simple word "palm-tree," and his imagination will at once paint for itself not only a tree, but a special kind of tree; while the painter must actually represent a palm-tree, which the spectator's imagination is in a position to challenge or to accept. This the Greeks knew well, but also none knew better than they the importance of scenery in all imaginative literature. Given a dramatic action faithfully rendered, its effect, as they well knew, must depend very largely upon conditions that are purely scenic, even though the scenery be merely indicated and not described. And in scenery there are two kinds of delight, the delight of familiarity and the delight of strangeness; the latter, however, being by far the more powerful, as Shakspeare's love of the strange in scenic effects would alone be sufficient to show. Owing to the stage restraints under which he laboured (having to rely upon mere stage-directions to conjure up in the brains of an imaginative audience the picture which would now be supplied by the scene-painter), Shakspeare had to rely as much as Thespis himself upon the suggestive power of words, and yet how much of his vast popularity among his contemporaries depended upon scenic effect! For sheer beauty, perhaps, the last act of 'The Merchant of Venice' has never been surpassed; but consider how much of this beauty depends upon the scenery, the moonlight, and the soft banks of Belmont on which the moonlight sleeps.

Important, however, as this matter is, no critic seems to have discoursed adequately upon scenery in relation to imaginative literature save Nassau Senior, in one of his reviews of the Waverley Novels which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* at the time of their issue. As to Scott, indeed, it is impossible to guess how much of his success, both as a novelist and as a poet, was owing to the Scottish scenery he introduced to readers unfamiliar with Scotland. And the same

may be said of Byron and Moore with regard to the Eastern scenery of which they made use; while as to Southey, it was, perhaps, the Indian scenery alone which gave any flutter of momentary vitality to his unimaginative epic. But Indian scenery has been sufficiently worked for a time by M. Leconte de Lisle and others; while Swiss, Italian, and American scenery, having lost their charm of strangeness, is to the Briton without that charm of perennial freshness with which memory and association have enriched the beloved landscape of England. There still remains, however, a landscape having features so entirely its own that they mark it off from every other landscape in the known world—the strange weird vistas and the spectral wastes of Australia. It is difficult, indeed, to imagine any scenery more fit for poetic rendering than this—the land of Nature's whim and paradox—the newest in the record of the historian, the oldest in the record of the geologist—with a flora and a fauna such as once the Northern hemisphere knew, but has long forgotten, and where the earth's more spiritual aspect becomes doubly fascinating with the Southern skies above, with a moon half as bright as the sun, and constellations whose splendour would quench the brightest skies of Europe. Mr. Henry Kingsley has given admirable prose pictures of Australian landscape; but Mr. Sharp is to be congratulated upon being the first to render into English verse a scene like this:—

Vast, solitary, gloomful, dark,
Primeval forests swept away
To where the gum and stringy bark
Against great granite mountains lay;
And through their depths the twilight stole
And dusk'd still deeper each dark bole.
Deep in their pathless tracts there reared
A huge white gum, whose giant height
When winds infrequent blew appeared
To brush the stars out from the night:
A mighty column straight and vast,
Solemn with immemorial past.
And at its base upon a bed
Of fern-tree leaves strewn o'er the ground
A woman lay as though lying dead—
Dark, rigid, still, without one sound:
Her fixt eyes lifted not, nor saw
The great stars tremble in strange awe.
Couch'd near upon the tufted grass
Two wither'd long-haired women bent
Two dusky bodies. No sign was
Made ever them between, nor went
From swift, slant, startled eyes a glance
To break the spell of their deep trance.
They crouch'd with heads bent down between
Thin, black, uprisen knees; their hair
Hid their dark faces like a screen,
And, scored with thorns, their feet lay bare:
Hour after hour had watched them so,
Three shadows fixt in sphinx-like woe.
At times some wand'ring parrot's voice
Clanged through the dusk; from dead trees nigh
A locust whirled its deafening noise
And shrill'd th' opossum's frequent cry;
And hour by hour some slim snake stole
Hissing from fallen rotting bole.
At last, above the farthest range,
The full vast moon sail'd o'er the trees:
The dead-like woman felt some change
Thrill through her body: from her knees
Each shadowy watcher raised her head,
And stared with eyes of moveless dread.
Beyond—within the ghostly shade
Of time-forgotten gums aglow
With phosphorescent light that made
Each trunk burn taper-like,—bent low,
A savage, bearded and long-haired,
Wild-eyed across the pale gloom stared.

This is from a singular and original poem called 'Motherhood,' in which man's mysterious kinship with all animated nature is enforced with a Darwinian boldness.

Among the sonnets the one called 'Spring-Wind' contains a lovely fancy :—

O full-voiced herald of immaculate Spring,
With clarion gladness striking every tree
To answering raptures, as a resonant sea
Fills rock-bound shores with thunders echoing—
O thou, each beat of whose tempestuous wing
Shakes the long winter-sleep from hill and lea,
And rouses with loud reckless jubilant glee
The birds that have not dared as yet to sing :

O wind, that comest with prophetic cries,
Hast thou indeed beheld the face that is
The joy of poets and the glory of birds—
Spring's face itself : hast thou 'neath bluer skies
Met the warm lips that are the gates of bliss,
And heard June's leaf-like murmur of sweet words ?

It is not in the sonnets, however, but in the longer poems, that Mr. Sharp shows that originality of which we have spoken and which is the noticeable feature of this book.

The Prophets of Israel and their Place in History to the Close of the Eighth Century B.C. Eight Lectures by W. Robertson Smith, LL.D. (Edinburgh, Black.)

THE criticism of the Old Testament is at present in a transition state. Unlike that of the New, which is pretty well settled in the opinion of the best scholars, the discussion of the Jewish records has not resulted in conclusions which competent critics can agree in accepting. Possibly a few years may witness a different state of opinion, but that is by no means certain. When we look at the various theories which have been broached—the speculations of Von Bohlen and George respecting the Pentateuch and the counter current set in motion by Tuch and others; the sweeping criticism initiated by Graf, which has been carried forward by eager disciples and is now predominant—it is impossible to believe that opinion has settled down on a permanent basis. There exist in many quarters a craving for new views, a curious search for hidden ideas, a love of microscopic analysis or of fine distinctions, which prompt enthusiastic inquirers to put forth conceptions fresh and startling, though they be crude or untenable. Young German scholars are peculiarly liable to this temptation, and even English ones are apt to yield to it. In the present state of knowledge regarding the books composing the Jewish Bible, their text, their times, their genesis, their editing, their interpretation, a critic is bound to be cautious. The last word about them has not been said. Inquiry is still in progress and may lead to some results contrary to those which are popular. If scholars are divided even at the present time, they may be much more so by-and-by, when new men rise up to dispute the ground on which various critics have confidently posted themselves.

Dr. Smith's volume consists of eight lectures on the earlier prophets of Israel. The object of it is to expound their words in the light of their own times, so that the history of the nation is given in connexion with the theology they taught. The events amid which they lived, the influence they had upon their contemporaries, their eleva-

tion above current maxims, the high ideal they held forth, are the themes with which the lecturer is occupied. The preaching of the prophets and its effect on their times are explained. The lectures remind the reader of the pulpit expositions once popular in Scotland, though Dr. Smith's discourses are of a much higher cast, the outcome of a knowledge at once extensive and minute. The author is in full sympathy with the prophets. His spirit is discriminative, candid, fair, and liberal. He brings out the essential features of their teachings with ability, doing justice, or even more than justice, to the noble and patriotic men whose counsels were dictated by a lofty inspiration. He has been successful in placing the reader amidst historic scenes of stirring interest, and causing him to see clearly the situation of Israel. The luxurious nobles, the idolatrous people, the kings, counsellors, and prophets, are set before the reader in vivid colours, while the state of religion is described in its various moods and deep-seated corruptions. The book is an excellent example of the lecturing that brings forth the true sense of the records without importing into them the theology of the New Testament or ulterior senses opposed to the principles of interpretation. The desire to deal fairly with Scripture, making it say no more than it was originally meant to do, deserves all praise. The following is a favourable specimen of the author's style of thought and diction :—

"It is a great fallacy to suppose that the seers of Israel looked into the far future with the same clear perception of detail which belongs to their contemplation of present events. The substance of Messianic prophecy is ideal not literal; the business of the prophet is not to anticipate history but to signalize the principles of divine grace which rule the future, because they are eternal as Jehovah's purpose. True faith asks nothing more than this : it is only unbelief that inquires after times and seasons, that claims to know not only what Jehovah's purpose is as it bears on the practical questions of the present, but how it will shape itself to needs and circumstances still remote. The law of prophetic revelation is that already laid down by Amos ; the Lord Jehovah does nothing without revealing His secret to His servants the prophets. He deals with them as a prudent king does with a trusty counsellor. He never leaves them in the dark as to the scope and meaning of His present action ; and He opens the future as far as is requisite to this end, but not further."

We may also refer to the excellent comparison between Amos and Hosea in the fourth lecture, which limited space forbids us to quote.

In following the statements of the lecturer it is impossible not to feel that their generality at times exposes them to the charge of slight inaccuracy. The second lecture exhibits this defect, which is probably inherent in the nature of lectures intended for a popular audience, where minute clauses are apt to be excluded from sentences in the heat and hurry of composition. The descriptions of the prophets also are a little exaggerated. The prophet Amos, as described in the third lecture, is unduly exalted, and too much is inferred from what he does not say. The same remark applies to what is said of Isaiah in the seventh lecture, whose character and conduct, as well as his ideas of religion, are painted in bright or apologetic colours. A continuous approbation of all that he said

and did is hard to reconcile with portions of the record. Greater discrimination in the descriptions of his person and times would have made the fifth, sixth, and seventh lectures more effective.

We could have wished that Dr. Smith had been less diffuse. His imagination is vigorous, and he has drawn upon it. His ideas are usually correct, his knowledge is full and comprehensive ; but a multitude of words, especially in the later lectures, creates a feeling of weariness in the reader. A writer may be popular without being diffuse.

Dr. Smith's propensity to fall in with new views is well known. He has already committed himself to the opinions of Wellhausen and Kuenen on the Old Testament ; and his eagerness in welcoming or approving fresh hypotheses is obvious throughout the volume. This readiness to follow the latest speculations has its good side and its bad. It is right to examine impartially and anew all questions bearing upon the literature of the Old Testament, and to allow that former scholars may have been mistaken in many points, leaving it to their successors to discover their errors and inaugurate new theories ; but the new may be accepted too hastily. It is a German opinion that the last book on any subject is the best ; happily it is not an English one. The favourites of Dr. Smith are all men of the new type. Foremost is Wellhausen of Greifswald ; then comes Stade of Giessen. Dr. Smith lauds Mr. Cheyne's 'Isaiah,' though he sometimes differs from him ; but he has no word of caution about this commentator's judgments upon expositions of Isaiah prior to his own, some of which are one-sided, if not unfair. Even Dr. Kay must have a note, though his book on Isaiah is all but worthless.

It will be observed that Joel is not mentioned. This accords with the views of some recent writers, who, instead of making him contemporary with or prior to Amos, bring him down to a very late date. But the hypothesis is liable to serious doubt. Our author also proceeds on the assumption that the last two chapters of Micah are not authentic : a conjecture which, though approved by Ewald, is questionable, notwithstanding the "doubtless right" assigned to Ewald's opinion. Wellhausen, improving upon Ewald, conjectures that the prophecy breaks off abruptly at vii. 6, and that the following verses are written from the standpoint of the Babylonian exile ; he is followed of course by our author. We do not believe that Amos founded the new type of prophecy, nor that Hosea is later. Neither should Micah's prophecies be dismembered. The "brilliant corrections" of Wellhausen have fascinated the eloquent lecturer.

Occasionally Dr. Smith indulges in dogmatism where dogmatism is out of place. Thus he says that the first chapter of Isaiah *must* have been written in Hezekiah's time (p. 434), a strong dictum when we consider that Gesenius, Knobel, and Delitzsch put it in the time of Ahaz. Again, "It is difficult to understand how any sound judgment can doubt that Hosea's account of his married life is literal history." Yet it is all but certain that the whole is an allegory ; else the words of the prophet, "The Lord said unto me, Go, love an adulteress," are far from showing that personal revelation of

Jehovah to the prophets which the lecturer speaks of their having. Yet the author is cautious in other places, especially in the first part of the first lecture, where he so often speaks of *revelations* received by the prophets and others. What he means by *revelation* is left unexplained, as is also the genesis of "God's communication to man." Neither is this language clear: "The revelation of the Old and New Testament may fairly claim to be the revelation of God to men in a special and absolute sense" (p. 14). Such statements need explanation, especially as the ideas usually attached to them may strike thoughtful readers as narrow and unphilosophical. In like manner we should have expected less dubious language where miracles are referred to. The sudden destruction of Sennacherib's army before Jerusalem is spoken of as "a great and sudden calamity," though it is related as a miracle in the Second Book of Kings. This is not the only instance in which miracles are touched with a timid hand.

The volume would have been more nearly complete had it contained a lecture on the psychology of the prophets, a topic handled by Kuenen in an unsatisfactory way. It is true there are some observations on *visions* in the fifth lecture, but the subject is only touched, and that superficially. It is not easy to see the philosophy of the statement, "The supreme religious thought which fills the prophet's soul, and which comes to him not as the result of argument but as a direct intuition of divine truth, an immediate revelation of Jehovah, is developed by the ordinary processes of the intellect" (p. 221).

A body of notes is appended for the benefit of more learned readers. Some of these are good; others are of little use. Note 18, p. 389, on the etymological sense of the Hebrew *nabi*, adds nothing to what was already known and decides nothing. The same remark applies to the note on *holiness*, p. 422. On the other hand, note 7, p. 420, is valuable.

The reader will meet with a variety of conjectures throughout the volume, apologetic, doubtful, bold, which must be judged by their intrinsic character. Though we disagree with several positions in the volume and distrust the author's hasty criticisms at times, its value and excellence are palpable to all who have studied the Old Testament in the light of modern criticism. It may, indeed, be called a popularization of Wellhausen with contributions from a few sources besides; but the writer is independent and follows none blindly—he is too good a scholar for that. Were he less rapid, he would be more trustworthy; were he less confident, his influence would be greater.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Dick's Wandering. By Julian Sturgis. 3 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Donovan. By Edna Lyall. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A Fair Exchange. By Henry G. Gifford. (Remington & Co.)

Heavily Handicapped. By Genie Holtz-meyer. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Flattering Tales. By A. Egmont Hake. (Remington & Co.)

THE moral of 'Dick's Wandering' is that Mr. Julian Sturgis is seen to best advantage

in the shortest of shortflights—in one-volume novels like 'John-a-Dreams,' or in such pretty, slight fantasies as the most of his 'Little Comedies.' His talent is delicate and refined, not vigorous and commanding; spread out over three volumes his work looks thin and a little trivial; there is too strong a sense of dilution and too faint a flavour of Mr. Julian Sturgis. All the same, 'Dick's Wandering' is gracefully written and may be read with a certain amount of pleasure. The story is of the slightest; the passion is not deep; and Mr. Sturgis, with the best will in the world, is hardly strong enough to make his novel much more than graceful and on the whole amusing. The main interest of the book, indeed, is that of character, and of character as it happens to appear in 1882. Mr. Sturgis, as we know, has a keen eye for the subtleties and demi-tints of modern individuality, and in 'Dick's Wandering' he has reproduced some of his notes on men and manners very pleasantly and well. He does not tell us everything about his people, it is true, but he tells us as much as he cares to know, and perhaps we should ask and expect no more. All the people sketched in 'Dick's Wandering' are worth knowing, whether heroic or the reverse. Mr. Sturgis understands them all—so far—and discourses about them so intelligently as to make the reader understand them too. They are pleasant and they are real; one feels after reading of them as if one had been to an agreeable little garden party—of strangers—and had rather enjoyed it. An excellent thing about the book is its good temper. Mr. Sturgis has a kindly and a well-bred mind; he sees things cheerfully and politely; he may be said to write and feel and imagine like an amiable gentleman. And that in these melancholic and pretentious times is something that can be said of but few.

'Donovan' is a good story of its kind, though also somewhat overweighted by its three volumes of conversation and description. Its weaknesses appear to be those of a young writer, who is apt to look on her (?) conceptions as if they were finished performances, and to consider her characters as talking loftily and acting heroically when they are (to use one of her own words) only "extatic." The plot is extravagant, and could scarcely fail to be so, since the author's object is to command our admiration for a hero who rather aggressively defines himself as an atheist, who associates with card-sharps, and who is too proud to clear himself from misconception. There is, however, not a little ingenuity in the manner in which this seemingly impossible task is attempted. Donovan's character is developed with patience, and the inconsistency of his actions is exposed with discrimination. The reader will find in him a good deal to like, if not very much to respect. His troubles, which are certainly numerous enough, are for the most part traceable to his own folly or misconduct; but he takes the airs of an injured man, and grumbles when he ought to be fighting against fate. It speaks well for the author that her readers are inclined at the end of the book to admire her unstable hero instead of disliking and despising him.

Mr. Gifford introduces himself on his title-page as "B.A., Exeter College, Oxford,"

which somehow prepares the reader for a simple, crude, comic, and amateurish story, with no great depth and with considerable breadth. This, in brief, is the character of 'A Fair Exchange.' Everything is on the surface with Mr. Gifford's actors and actresses, who dance across their mimic stage, and fail to impress the reader seriously even if they try to be grave. Their motions are too spasmodic and ungainly to earn the applause which is reserved for real artists; but if they cannot greatly charm us, at any rate they can amuse.

'Heavily Handicapped' is the story of a girl who begins life very prematurely on the stage, where she acquires the habit of swearing and drinking. Fortune smiles on her in the shape of a putative father, who puts her to an excellent school, but she is found bemused with eau-de-cologne and is summarily expelled. After a while she marries a young baronet, and now it is her worthless mother, and not her own fault, that carries her once more to the bottom of Fortune's wheel. She flees from her husband and takes to the stage again, and she has a gleam of happiness before she dies. There is plenty of plot in the book besides this, but not very much of purely pleasant reading. The story, however, has motion and spirit, and, if too melo-dramatic to suit all tastes, it will certainly suit some.

In 'Flattering Tales' Mr. Egmont Hake has produced a really original little book. He is not only ingenious; he is ingenious after his own manner and for his own ends. He has elected to tell stories of modern life, and so to tell them as to get the greatest amount of interest into the smallest possible space, and he has succeeded excellently in his intent. With the single exception of 'The Jesuit's Dream,' a fancy that seems not thoroughly worked out, and perhaps was hardly worth elaboration, his stories are well imagined and well told, and are informed with such an interest, are wrought out of such an idea—of character, or manners, or incident—as gives them a sufficient *raison d'être*. One of the most ingenious is 'The Juggler of St. Cloud,' the *dénouement* of which is original enough to be absolutely unexpected; its interest is one of incident. Perhaps the most whimsical and original fancy of all is the one developed in 'The Wages of Affection,' which to our mind is the cleverest and best story of all, as regards both conception and execution. Here the interest is also one of character and manners, but the character is eccentric, and the final outcome of its development is novel enough to be surprising. Other good stories are 'The Life-Phantom,' a thoughtful little study of the mind of Marivaux, and 'The Winner of Clotilde,' which has for its hero, in the person of a certain De Clode, one of the strangest types imaginable. It may be noted in addition to all this that Mr. Hake writes evenly and expressively, and that, though his ideas are often witty and his phrases often well turned, he is never pretentious and never obscure.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The History of Maidstone. By G. M. Russell. (Maidstone, Vivish & Bunyard.)—Originally published in monthly parts, this work is a good example of what local histories may be, without being diffusely dry on the one hand or laboriously

amusing on the other. It is readable throughout, and its 424 pages contain all that one can reasonably want to know about a not very important town, while its illustrations do not need the apology offered for them in the preface. The author is no mere local antiquary, and does not stand hard and fast with Camden, Gale, and others for the identity of his town with the Vagniacæ of the 'Iter Antoninus,' in fact he seems rather to incline to the more sensible view that the Roman remains found in and near the town are only attributable to its being situated on a Roman road. He inclines for a derivation to Medway's town, or the town on the Medway, though the frequent occurrence of places with the same prefix in localities far away from that river renders this rather doubtful. The mythical identity of Maidstone with Caer Megwad, if such a place ever existed, is not even thought worth mentioning, and it is comforting to see that these fancies of bygone days are gradually being dropped by the present generation of topographers. Maidstone is the centre of a hundred bearing its name, which seems to have claimed peculiar privileges; for the king's bailiff having, in the reign of Henry III., illegally distrained within the hundred, the inhabitants retaliated by seizing his plough and yoke of oxen and making him walk round Maidstone Church on three consecutive Sundays, beating him with a stick during his penitential progress. Early last century the inhabitants of the town appear to have been unusually appreciative of the value of a library, for they voluntarily subscribed enough to buy the fine library of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bray, of Aldgate, and placed it for public use in the vestry of All Saints' Church. It is less pleasant to chronicle the fact that between 1820 and 1830 "many of the tombstones at the west end of the nave were taken up, and their inscriptions having been chiselled out, they were used for various purposes at the workhouse in Knight-riders Street and elsewhere." The extracts from the churchwardens' accounts show another curious piece of barbarism, for there is a payment for "64 bullfinches heads for Mr. Maior's dinner," probably for some quaint dish-decoration. Mr. Russell, not being a genealogist, may perhaps be excused for having so confidently stated at p. 138 that Laurence Washington, of Maidstone, who died 1619, was "an ancestor of the great American general," a statement which has long been exploded. The then mayor of Maidstone played a prominent part in the trial of Charles I., being one of the clerks of the court, and in that capacity reading out the sentence. On his return to Maidstone after the king's execution he attended the parish church on the following Sunday as usual, and must have been rather astonished to find himself boldly preached at by a Royalist minister. He got up and left the church, the preacher calling out after him that "when the Word comes home to a man it makes him fly for it." So, at least, runs the story, which seems rather apocryphal, for the minister continued to fill his cure, as he would hardly have done had he so insulted a prominent man on the winning side. On the Restoration the mayor fled, like many other regicides, and died on the banks of the Lake of Geneva. The corporation do not seem to have been as careful about preserving their records as the vestry in getting a library, for in 1723 the old papers are said to be of no value, and some "only fit for fire," and others "only for tobacco paper." Nor were the muniments in the castle much better kept, for the mass of material, of which part has since been published as the 'Fairfax Correspondence,' and which contains invaluable information about the Civil War, was actually sold to a shoemaker, who used some letters as measuring slips and sold some more as thread-winders. Being an assize town, Maidstone, of course, has seen many stirring scenes, of which, perhaps, the trials of Freeman Sondes, the son of Sir George Sondes, for fraticide, in 1655, and of

O'Connor and others, for high treason, in 1798, were the most noticeable. A strange scene took place at O'Connor's trial. Several of the prisoners were acquitted, and endeavoured to rush out of the court before they could be re-arrested on another charge. Sheridan, who was present, loudly insisted on their right to leave on their acquittal; and Lord Thanet, who seems to have been actuated by the sportsmanlike instinct of a country squire, exclaimed, "'Tis but fair to let them have a run for it," and helped them by knocking down a constable, for which escapade he was sent to the Tower for a year and fined 1,000*l*.

MR. GIBBORNE MOLINEUX'S *Memoir of the Molineux Family*, the last of the crop of privately printed pedigrees which has flourished so strongly of late years, is perhaps the most sumptuously printed and best bound of them all. Praise must, however, stop here, for the research it displays is of the mildest character; its 155 pages are absolutely unindexed, and very few references are given to the authorities whence it has been compiled. That the pedigree of the Earl of Sefton, who is the present head of the family, is clear enough for the last five hundred years no one will deny; but whether all that is told by our friend Sir Bernard Burke (whose *ipsissima verba* are used by the present writer) about the William de Molines who is said, on the authority of the Roll of Battle Abbey, to have been the companion of the Conqueror, and who is also said to have been the ancestor of Adam de Molyneux, may be implicitly believed is a question on which no new light is thrown by the present work. Certain it is that of the references given by Collins, who first printed the story, the only statement which can now be tested, viz., that Domesday proves that Roger Pictaviensis gave the lordship of Sephton Thorne-ton and Kerdon to "Vivian de Molines," is not borne out by that record. Collins, Sir B. Burke, and the present compiler all assume that the names of De Molines and Molineux were identical; but this seems doubtful. The first original charter quoted by Collins calls the Adam mentioned above "Adam dictus Mulans," and the second describes his descendant as "Ricardus du Moulans"; but when the antiquary comes to the existing documents at the Public Record Office he finds that in an inquisition post mortem dated 25 Edward I. (No. 51) the then squire of Sefton is called Ricardus le Molineux de Sefton. Similarly, in 33 Edward III. is found "William, son of Richard le Molyneux of Sefton"; and even as late as 11 Richard II. the "le" stands where courtly heralds say the "de" ought to be. It may, therefore, turn out on closer investigation that the Sefton family have no better right to the aristocratic "de" than the Howards—those arch-impostors as far as early pedigree is concerned. From the family of Molineux of Sefton sprang that of Teversall, the head of which was created a baronet in 1611. The writer seeks to deduce his own pedigree from a younger son of the latter family, endeavouring to identify his ancestor John Molineux, who was an iron trader of Wolverhampton (some fifty miles from Teversall), and whose will was dated in 1754, with a John Molineux, the fourth son of Darcy Molineux of Teversall, who was married in 1674. He does not give the dates or places of his ancestor John's birth and marriage, nor his age at death, nor when the John, son of Darcy, was baptized, and does not print his ancestor's will among the other wills in his appendix, and, in short, does not offer a tithe of evidence in support of his claim, so it is impossible to form an opinion on its justice. He ignores, or is possibly ignorant of, the fact that in the Staffordshire Hearth Tax Roll of 1673 Robert Mullinex is rated in the town of Wolverhampton; and as we incidentally notice (p. 62) that there were others of the name in and near Wolverhampton as early as 1629, the natural presumption is that the iron trader who was of the same place in 1754 sprang

rather from them than from the baronet's family. If the writer has any evidence in support of his assertion it is a pity he has not put it forward, for the present exact school of genealogists will hardly be satisfied with an unsupported statement of identity, the more especially when a much more probable descent is apparent. Mr. Molineux should read Beltz's 'Review of the Chandos Peerage Case.'

THE Topographical Society of London send us Sheets 5, 6, and 7 of a fac-simile of Antony van den Wyngaerde's *View of London*, a bird's-eye view taken from the Surrey side of the river about the year 1550. The sheets now issued show the easternmost part of the work, which is now in the Sutherland Collection at the Bodleian Library. It is a bold and freely sketched view, with plenty of detail, and being the earliest complete view of London is of the highest interest to topographers. Mr. Wheatley, the secretary of the Society, practically admits his inability to trace the artist; and if he, who is an arch-indexer, fails, it is hardly probable others will succeed. Still, if any one knows anything about Van den Wyngaerde and his works, Mr. Wheatley would be glad to hear of it in time for the introduction he promises with the next part.

MRS. C. G. BOGER frankly enough admits that *Southwark and its Story* (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.) owes its existence to a chance view of some old books on Southwark in the Guildhall Library. The papers were hardly worth reprinting from the columns of the local paper in which they first appeared. There they may have done service by interesting some who would not take up a serious topographical work, but they did not deserve a separate existence, the more especially as we understand that Mr. Rendle is soon about to publish the result of his lifelong labours on the history of this parish. Mrs. Boger has not consulted any original sources, so her story is a thrice-told one. This is the more to be regretted as she must obviously have been short of "copy," or she would not have introduced four or five pages of Dr. Johnson's life—king's evil and all—because the lexicographer was the executor of a Southwark brewer. Shakspeare's life we expected with melancholy resignation, owing to his connexion with the Globe, and were not disappointed; but the writer was hardly familiar with the literature of the subject when she gave us once more the long-exploded fictions that the poet's parents were unable to read or write, and that his father was excused from paying his rates on the ground of poverty. A sneer at the courage of John of Gaunt (p. 36) will not materially injure the warrior's credit, while as a test of the writer's accuracy we may take her story of the second marriage of the poet Gower, which, we are told, took place on the 23rd of January, 1397, at St. Mary Overies to Agnes Groundulf, the ceremony being performed by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. All these four statements are incorrect. The marriage licence was not granted till after this date, the lady's name is wrongly spelt, the marriage took place in the church of St. Mary Magdalen (St. Mary Overy was then the priory church), and the officiating minister was William the chaplain, not William the bishop, who only granted the licence. Still it is satisfactory to see that the mistake helped the writer towards the end of her work, by affording her the opportunity of giving some interesting, if trite, information about the bishop. Her critical power may be judged from her suggestion that William Pont de l'Arche, once treasurer to the Conqueror, took his name from Southwark Bridge, instead of the village of Pont de l'Arche in Normandy.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK's name is a sufficient guarantee that *A Noble Boke off Cookry for a Prynce Houssolde or eny other Estately Houssolde*, reprinted verbatim from a rare MS. in the Holkham Collection, and edited by Mrs. Alexander Napier, will not disappoint those who like handsome reprints of curious lore.

Mrs. Napier has performed her office with care and fidelity, and has illustrated her strange cookery book with some amusing extracts in her notes. The introduction is prettily written and only too short. Students of our manners and customs will find the volume worth attention, and students of English will find in it some few odd words to include in their lexicons.

MR. JOHN MACKINNON, a curate of Messingham in the year 1825, put together an unpretending record of events, and of such local gossip as he could collect from hearsay during the time of his officiating in the parish. Nearly sixty years have passed and the little chronicle has acquired a certain value and interest of its own. So Mr. E. Peacock, F.S.A., has edited, and Messrs. Austin & Sons, of Hertford, have published it, under the title *Account of Messingham in the County of Lincoln*. Local historians of the future will prize it as a possession to talk of. If it had no intrinsic merit it would still deserve the notice of antiquaries, because it has given occasion to Mr. Peacock to express a hope, possibly an intention, that he may some day "give the annals of the parish in considerable detail from an early period." Of Mr. Peacock it may be truly said "nihil tetigit quod non ornavit," and if he undertakes the parochial history of Messingham he is sure to do it well.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE fifteenth volume of "Cassell's Popular Library" contains an account of *The Russian Empire* by Mr. S. B. Boulton. The greater part of his small volume is devoted to a sketch of Russian history, derived from the ordinary books of reference. This part of his work is sufficiently good; but he has prefixed to it four chapters, in which he has recorded the impressions made upon his mind by a flying visit to Russia in 1874. Their contents would have been more suitable to the columns of an unpretending provincial newspaper or a modest magazine than to the pages of a book of reference. It is said, however, that all things have their value; so there may be something to be gained from Mr. Boulton's confidences about "a venerable Israelite," whose machinations he once foiled "upon the Austrian frontier"; about the state of mind into which he was thrown by the unexpected arrival of "a heavily-booted and fiercely-moustached individual," who came to offer him a glass of tea; and about a mushroom-gathering, in the course of which "our fungoid collection assumed such a polychromatic appearance as would have insured its prompt rejection at the hands of the far-famed British 'good plain cook.'" At all events, it is an unexpected pleasure to learn from a work on "the origin and development" of the Russian empire that Mr. Boulton and his friends enjoyed the results of "the fungoid collection" at dinner, "with some misgivings at the time, but without any evil consequences."

The Handbook to the Rivers and Broads of Norfolk and Suffolk, which Mr. G. Christopher Davies, author of 'The Swan and her Crew,' has compiled, and Messrs. Jarrold & Sons have published, may possibly be useful to people who want to wade about in the Broads of Norfolk, and to go home and say they have been there. It is furnished with a fairly good map of the district—a map not overloaded with a multitude of useless names of places and marks of roads which are not wanted—and it contains several surprisingly feeble attempts at being funny, which are exceedingly melancholy in their effect upon the reader.

The popular edition of *The Letters of Charles Dickens*, which Messrs. Chapman & Hall send us, deserves a warm welcome. Few books so thoroughly healthy have appeared in a cheap form for a long time, and Miss Dickens and Miss Hogarth have spared no pains to make the collection complete. Mr. Henry Dickens has supplied an excellent index.

MESSRS. DE LA RUE have published a compact little *Guide to Imperial* by Cavendish, as well as a third edition of his excellent treatise on *Piquet*.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN send us *Dickens's Dictionary of Paris* for 1882, a useful guide-book.

To Messrs. Deighton, Bell & Co. we are indebted for a charming pocket copy of *Sophocles*, edited by Mr. Paley. These "Cambridge Greek and Latin Texts" are a boon to scholars; they are well printed and handy.

We have on our table *Their Father's Sin*, by Laura L. Pratt (Glasgow, Marr),—*Sowing and Seeding*, by C. M. Yonge (Smith),—*Stories and Episodes of Home Mission Work* (Gardner),—*Raolo, a Drama*, by A. B. (Aberdeen, Avery),—*Don Pedro the Cruel*, by J. Prior (Hamilton),—*Echoes of Song*, by a Cambridge Undergraduate (Newman),—*Poems*, by Mrs. C. B. Langston (White & Co.),—*The Vision of the Eucharist*, by A. Gurney (Kegan Paul),—*The Temptation of Jesus* (Simpkin),—*Short Sermons to Children*, by Three Cousins (S.S.A.),—*The New Jerusalem*, by E. Swedenborg (Swedenborg Society),—*Report of Mrs. Spurgeon's Book Fund for 1881* (Passmore & Alabaster),—*The Doctrine of the Cross*, by the Rev. E. P. Scrymgeour (Bell),—*A Daily Text-Book*, by T. à Kempis, edited by W. E. Winks (Low),—*Life of Robert Smith Candlish, D.D.*, by J. L. Watson (Edinburgh, Gemmell),—*Chapters from the Autobiography of an Independent Minister* (Williams & Norgate),—*The Natural Truth of Christianity*, edited by W. M. Metcalfe (Paisley, Gardner),—*Homer's Iliad*, by W. Jordan (Frankfort, Jordan),—*Geschichte des Semitischen Altertums*, by Dr. V. Floigl (Leipzig, Friedrich),—*Sapienza Politica degli Italiani Antichi*, by G. Gemelli (Naples, Furchheim),—*Bons Mots des Grecs et des Romains*, by J. D. Lewis (Trübner),—*Le Roman de la Femme Chrétienne*, by Mlle. H. Auclert (Paris, Ghio),—and *Résurrection de Julien l'Apostat*, by L. P. Ragey (Paris, Gervais). Among New Editions we have *The Institutes of Justinian*, by T. E. Holland (Frowde),—*The Port of Refuge*, by M. Hopkins (Bumpus),—*Essays on some Aspects of Human Nature*, by J. Kerr (Longmans),—*Letter-Writer's Handbook* (Ward & Lock),—*Report of the City Day-Census, 1881* (Longmans),—*Without a Home*, by Rev. E. P. Roe (Warne),—*Mary Barton*, by Mrs. Gaskell (Smith & Elder),—*The Legend of St. Olaf's Kirk*, by G. Houghton (Trübner),—*Hints on Matrimony*, by a Practical Man (Kerby & Endean),—and *Loin du Nid*, by T. Monod (Paris, Bonhoure). Also the following Pamphlets: *Popular Fallacies regarding Trade and Foreign Duties*, by E. R. Pearce (Cassell),—*England under Free Trade*, by G. W. Medley (Cassell),—*Fair Trade v. Free Trade*, by Peleus (Kerby & Endean),—*The Proposed Royal College of Music* (Murray),—*The Musical Emigrants*, by T. Erle (Weekes),—*The Memorbook of Nürnberg*, edited by W. H. Lowe ('Jewish Chronicle' Office),—*Great Britain and Rome*, by the Right Rev. M. Capel, D.D. (Longmans),—and *Religions of India: Vedic Period, Brahmanism*, by the Rev. J. Caird, D.D. (Blackwood).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Fraser's (D.) *Speeches of the Holy Apostles*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Haslam's (Rev. W.) *Yet Not I, or More Years of my Ministry*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Lowe's (W. H.) *The Hebrew Student's Commentary on Zechariah, Hebrew and LXX.*, &c., 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Mohammad the Prophet, *Speeches and Table Talk of, chosen and translated by S. L. Poole*, 12mo. 4/6 cl.
Paget's (F.) *The Redemption of Work, Addresses spoken at St. Paul's Cathedral*, 12mo. 2/ cl.

Law.

- O'Dowd's (J. C.) *Practical Hints to Courts-Martial*, fcap. 4/6
Stuart's (V.) *The Funeral Tent of an Egyptian Queen*, 18/ cl.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Cotterill's (H. B.) *Introduction to Study of Poetry*, 7/6 cl.
Freeland's (W.) *A Birth Song, and other Poems*, 12mo. 6/ cl.
Young's (E. S.) *Paphus, and other Poems*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

History and Biography.

- Kant (Immanuel), *Life of*, by J. H. W. Stuckenborg, 8vo. 14/ Vizetelly's (H.) *History of Champagne, with Notes on the other Sparkling Wines of France*, 4to. 15/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

- Baddeley's (M. J. B.) *Peak District of Derbyshire and Neighbouring Counties*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Grohman's (W. A. B.) *Camps in the Rockies, being a Narrative of Life on the Frontier and Sport in the Rocky Mountains*, cr. 8vo. 12/6 cl.

Philology.

- Abel's (C.) *Linguistic Essays*, 8vo. 9/ cl.
Bosworth's (J.) *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, edited and enlarged by T. N. Toller, Parts 1 and 2, 4to. 15/ each, awd.
Vergili Maronis Opera: Virgil, with an Introduction and Notes by T. L. Papillon, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Science.

- Notes on Cage Birds, by Various Hands, ed. by W. T. Greene, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Roberts's (R. A.) *Collection of Examples and Problems on Conics and some of the Higher Plane Curves*, 12mo. 6/ cl.

General Literature.

- Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, with Life, &c., by J. G. Lockhart, ed. by E. Bell, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 3/6 each. (Bohn's Standard Library.)
Corra, or Three Years of a Girl's Life, roy. 16mo. 2/6 cl.
Courtney's (J.) *Boiler-maker's Ready Reckoner*, revised and edited by Dr. K. Clark, 12mo. 9/ hf. bd.
Dobson's (A.) *Eighteenth Century Essays*, 12mo. 6/ parch.
Fearn's (M.) *The Pledged Eleven, or Valentine's Broken Vow*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Foster's (E.) *Greystone Abbey*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Hawthorne's (J.) *Ellice Quentin, and other Stories*, 2/ bds.
Jenkins's (E. J.) *Paladin of Finance, Contemporary Manners*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Lloyd's (J. S.) *We Costellons*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Macquoid's (K. B.) *A Faithful Lover*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Marryat's (F.) *My Sister the Actress*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Murray's (A. C.) *Coals of Fire, and other Stories*, 3 vols. 31/6
Panton's (J. E.) *Country Sketches in Black and White*, 6/ cl.
Randolph's (E.) *One of Us*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Resade's (C.) *The Wandering Heir, a Matter-of-Fact Romance*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Roughing It and The Innocents at Home, by Mark Twain, illus. cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Shackles of an Old Love, by Mará (Mrs. Wilkin), cr. 8vo. 7/6
Tibetan Tales derived from Indian Sources, trans. by F. A. von Schiefner, done into English by W. R. S. Halston, 8vo. 14/ cl.
Worboise's (E. J.) *Sissie*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Rabbinovicz (R.) *Lectiones in Mishnam et in Talmud Babylonicum*, Part 12, 5m.
Weiss (B.) *Das Leben Jesu*, Vol. 1, 8m. 60.

Law.

- Gierke (O.) *Untersuchungen zur Deutschen Staats- u. Rechtsgeschichte*, Part 12, 3m. 40.
Wlassak (M.) *Edict u. Klageform*, 2m. 80.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Berger (F.) *Die Heerstrassen d. Römischen Reiches*, 1m.
Chenievrier (de) *Les Dessins du Louvre*, Part 1, 1fr. 50.
Géry-Richard (A.) *Eaux-fortes pour illustrer les Contes de Cazotte*, 10fr.
Richter (O.) *Die Befestigung d. Janiculum*, 1m.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Hugo (V.) *Torquemada*, 6fr.
Poesies de Gilbert, Vol. 6, avec une Notice Bio-bibliographique par P. Perret, 10fr.

Philosophy.

- Bacmeister (A.) *Der Pessimismus u. die Sittenlehre*, 4m.
Müller (F. A.) *Das Axiom der Psychophysik*, 3m.
Sommer (H.) *Der Pessimismus u. die Sittenlehre*, 3m. 50.

History and Biography.

- Clastron (J.) *Vie de Mgr. Plantier, Evêque de Nîmes*, 2 vols. 15fr.
Créange (G.) *Histoire de la Russie depuis la Mort de Paul I. jusqu'à nos Jours*, 3fr. 50.
Perey (L.) *et Maugras (G.) La Jeunesse de Madame d'Épinay*, 1fr. 50.
Rouxel (A.) *Lettres du Commissaire Dubuisson au Marquis de Caumont (1735-41)*, 5fr.
Séguir (Marquis de) *Mgr. de Séguir, Souvenirs et Récit d'un Frère (1856-81)*, Part 2, 3fr.

Philology.

- Aly (F.) *Die Quellen des 8 Buch der Naturgeschichte von Plinius*, 1m. 80.
Engelmann (R.) *Beiträge zum Euripides*, Part 1, 1m.
Mewes (W.) *Der Codex Blandinius von Horaz*, 1m.
Mueller (G. H.) *Horati Metra*, 1m. 60.
Mueller (O.) *Electa Statiana*, 1m.
Nohl (H.) *Analecta Vitruviana*, 1m.

Science.

- Rosenberger (F.) *Geschichte der Physik*, Part 1, 3m. 60.
Wagner's *Jahresbericht der Chemischen Technologie für 1881* hrg. von F. Fischer, 20m.

General Literature.

- Belot (A.) *La Bouche de Madame X.*, 3fr.
Erckmann-Chatrian *Les Vieux de la Vieille*, 1fr. 40.

HORNE TOOKE AND JUNIUS'S LETTERS.

40, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.

I WOULD call Mr. J. T. Bent's attention to the following passages in John Taylor's 'Records of my Life':—"He [Tooke] told me, soon after I became acquainted with him, that he knew who Junius was at the time of his public correspondence with him; and when I expressed my surprise that he did not contrive to answer his

formidable assailant in a private manner, he declared he became acquainted with him under such circumstances of honourable secrecy that it would have been treachery in him to avow his knowledge." "But of all the absurd attempts to discover Junius, that of Mr. Philip Thicknesse was the most hopeless and improbable, who published a pamphlet to prove that Mr. Horne Tooke was the author, as if Mr. Horne Tooke would assume an anonymous character to triumph over himself; to say nothing of the laboured accuracy of his style compared with that of Junius, besides many other considerations that must occur to every reflecting mind. I have mentioned in another place that Mr. Horne Tooke told me that he knew the author of Junius thirty years after Junius ceased to write, and when he could hardly have had any reason for concealment."

I may add that John Taylor was the grandson of Chevalier Taylor, oculist to George II., and himself oculist to George III. and George IV. His life, though full of silly gossip and absurd criticism (Peter Pindar is his ideal poet), is a storehouse of literary anecdote and personal reminiscence which has been strangely overlooked by recent authors.

F. STORR.

THE EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

To understand the nature and present form of this Bill, which is now before Parliament, it is necessary to know something of what has already been done in Scotland in regard to educational endowments. I shall, therefore, briefly sketch the history of what has taken place.

In 1872 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the nature and amount of all endowments the funds of which were or could be applied to educational purposes, except those already reported on under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858. It was also to inquire into the administration and management of any hospitals or schools supported by such endowments. This Commission gathered together a large body of evidence and at length issued its report in 1875. In this report the sum total of the annual revenue of the hospital and school endowments was stated to be 174,532*l*. This sum was at the time under the truth. There is no register of endowments in Scotland, and accordingly endowments existed, and still exist, of which no information reached the Commission. The sum also falls considerably below the annual income which now accrues from these endowments. The property of several of these institutions has risen in value since 1875, and is likely to rise for some time to come.

Some of these foundations were old, and many of the clauses in the deeds referred to corporations now vanished, to customs now obsolete, and to a state of matters which has passed away irrevocably. This was true even of some of the more modern wills, clauses in which, laying down impossible conditions, impeded the beneficial action of the trustees. Many of the governors of these institutions were, therefore, anxious that an opportunity to remodel them should be afforded, and the evidence laid before the Commission convinced every thoughtful man that the time had come for rendering them more useful and more consonant with the spirit of the age.

In thinking of reform many turned their minds to the most glaring defect in the organization of Scotch education, the want of a system of good secondary schools. Two or three good secondary schools are to be found in the larger cities, though even these are not well endowed, but there is no proper support or organization for good secondary schools in the other towns of Scotland. The whole annual revenue of the endowments belonging to the public secondary schools amounts to a sum less than 3,400*l*. There are schools besides the public which partly give instruction in the higher subjects; but the annual income of the entire endowments of these and of the public secondary schools combined is set down in the

report as amounting to 16,550*l*., a sum not equal to the annual revenue of Eton. It was reasonable in such circumstances that the Commissioners should recommend, among other things, that a portion of these endowments should be applied to promote secondary education.

The difficulties that lay in the way of this application were not at that time clearly perceived. In the first place, 79,245*l*. belonged to hospitals. These hospitals are boarding schools in which poor children receive education, clothing, and maintenance gratis; 60,000*l*. of this sum arises from endowments devoted to Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, and a large portion of the remainder is restricted to Aberdeen and Dundee. As no Act of Parliament or Commission has contemplated the removal of endowments from their localities, it is plain that most of this money is inapplicable for secondary education beyond the districts mentioned.

Then 42,979*l*. are revenues of endowments connected with parochial and other schools in which the principal instruction is elementary. A very large portion of this sum was left for paying the fees of poor children or increasing the salaries of teachers, and here, again, nearly half of the endowments belonged to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen.

Then there was a sum of 17,118*l*. annual revenue placed under the head of General Endowments. They were so called because they were not attached to one particular institution, but most of them were confined to special counties and bequeathed for special purposes.

Finally, there was a sum of 19,360*l*. placed under the head of Mixed Endowments. The money was left partly for education and partly for other purposes, such as the maintenance of poor old men or decayed guild-brethren.

From this short survey it will be seen that there is little hope of much being done for secondary education out of these funds except in special localities. This became apparent to close observers after the next Commission, which was appointed in 1878, had sat for some time. The object of this Commission was to enable trustees to reform their institutions if they were so inclined. The trustees proposed the alterations which they deemed desirable in the mode either of management or of administration. The Commissioners held a public inquiry on the subject, after which they suggested improvements within certain limits in the scheme of the trustees; and the provisional order thus framed, if not opposed by the trustees, was submitted to the Scotch Education Department. If it received the approval of this body it was placed on the table of both houses of Parliament, and lying there for forty days unopposed, it became law. A considerable number of institutions took advantage of this Commission; but in the case of one or two of the largest, either the Commission or the Scotch Education Department could not agree to the schemes proposed, and the Act did not give them power to make the alterations which they deemed requisite.

A new Commission is therefore required, to deal more vigorously with those institutions that refused to reform themselves, or thought that they were not in need of reform. The Bill which is now before Parliament has for its object to establish this Commission.

It is plain from this narrative that the essential condition of the success of this Commission is that it should have much more power than its predecessor. The institutions with which it has to deal are institutions which, for some reason or other, have declined the task of voluntary reform, and therefore a certain amount of compulsion is necessary. Accordingly it is no longer the trustees, but the Commissioners, who are to frame the provisional orders. A short term of grace is, indeed, still offered to the governors, for they may give notice within two months after the passing of the Act of their intention to prepare a draft scheme; and if they

submit this scheme to the Commissioners within four months after that, the Commissioners shall take it into consideration in preparing their own scheme.

The Bill, it may be said with confidence, is acceptable to the great majority of the Scotch people. Even many of the institutions which did not propose schemes under the previous Commission look eagerly forward to this Bill. Their inaction did not arise from apathy; but the governors knew that proposals on their part would excite jealousies and bitterness in their own localities, and they are glad that the work of reform should now be taken out of their hands.

The only really opposing body is the governors of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh. They base their opposition on two points. They say that the funds left for the poor will be taken from them. This is a mere cry. There is nothing in which the last Commission was so strict as in preserving for the poor every farthing that was bequeathed to them. The Commission erred, if it erred at all, on the other side. And the same procedure is sure to be followed by any Commission that may be appointed. But apart from what commissions might feel inclined to do, the present Bill contains an enactment which renders it impossible for the Commissioners to alienate any money from the poor or appropriate it to any purpose but the education and maintenance of the poor.

The second objection is based on the clause which deals with the constitution of the managing bodies. The governors of Heriot's Hospital consist of the Town Council of Edinburgh and the whole of the Established Church ministers holding city charges. They themselves say that they ought to be left untouched. But the body is unwieldy, their number being above fifty, the management is open to criticism, and they have never convinced any commission, and evidently never hope to convince any commission, that the governing body ought not to be remodelled. Some cry, however, had to be got up, and the cry got up was that the Town Council was a representative body, and that it is wrong in a Liberal Government to displace a representative body for any other, however good it might be. Accordingly the governors made strong representations on this matter to Lord Rosebery, virtual minister for Scotland, who has toiled hard to make this Bill satisfactory to all, and to the Lord Advocate, who has thrown his heart into the work. Indeed, every one is anxious that this business should be finally disposed of as soon as possible, and accordingly a clause was inserted by which, whenever a majority of representative members is now on a trust, there shall still be a majority of members elected by representative bodies, such as town councils and school boards. This ought to have satisfied the governors of Heriot's Hospital. It is a faithful carrying out of the principle which they urged as of vital importance. And indeed they get more in the Bill than they are entitled to. The Town Council was not a representative body when George Heriot entrusted his endowment to it, and it was an educational body. It is no longer educational. It has been deprived of the management of the University, and it voluntarily surrendered the control of the High School to the School Board, so that now the School Board is the real representative in education of the body to which Heriot committed his trust. But after all it turns out that it was not the principle that they cared for. What they wished and wish is that the management of the Heriot funds should be still in their own hands.

It would be too tedious to go into the various motives which have been assigned as inducing them to fight for the retention of this power. But I may mention one cause which is generally believed to be the most powerful in exciting the opposition to the Bill. In the patronage of the governors are two offices to which considerable emoluments are attached: the one is that of

treasurer to the hospital, the other that of law agent. The first receives a fixed income of 600*l.* a year; the income of the other varies according to work done, but is never under 1,000*l.* Both of the present officials have been members of the Town Council. The law agent was the most prominent defender of the governors before the last Commission, being then a bailie. It is said that the treasurer is the principal mover of the present opposition, and that, being a man of great natural ability, and wielding much influence in elections of Town Councillors and in ward meetings, he has many of them at his mercy, and they obey his inspiration, consciously or unconsciously. Both officials hold their appointments from year to year, and it is feared, people say, that a board of governors appointed in the way prescribed in the Bill would put an end to the present office of treasurer and manage the funds differently.

The treasurer of the hospital stirred up people in several places to join the opposition. But in these places the oppositionists desire to have School Boards as representatives of education on their trusts—the very thing to which the governors of Heriot's Hospital object—and they desire to have Dissenters associated in the management with the members of the Established Church, who alone are mentioned in the deeds; but not a word is said of this in connexion with the Edinburgh trust. Thus the opposition aims at different and contradictory objects.

In fact, the hollowness of the opposition movement is transparent to all who know the facts well. The Bill will, no doubt, be passed this session. The result will be peace, a fine technical school, and many other advantages to Edinburgh, the institution of many bursaries or scholarships in various parts of the country by which the poor may rise from the public elementary school to the university, the improvement of secondary education in one or two towns, and an end to all expectations of a thorough organization of secondary education from the present endowments. The Bill, therefore, is urgently needed, to determine both what can be done and what cannot be done with these funds, and all who oppose it are acting in opposition to the best interests of the country. JAMES DONALDSON.

COL. CHESTER.

We greatly regret to hear that Col. Chester's illness ended fatally on Friday, the 26th ult. He had only attained his sixty-first year. Col. Chester was an American by birth, and was, if we mistake not, a member of Congress at the time that the civil war broke out. He was a staunch supporter of the Union, and although his favourite studies induced him to leave his native country and to take up his abode in England, he remained to the last an enthusiastic admirer of the Western Republic. This distinguished antiquary is hardly to be judged by what he wrote, because his life was specially devoted to the collection of materials, which it will take many men and many years fully to work out. His reputation has to be made in the future, when the full value of what he did on behalf of others may be appreciated. His immediate influence, however, has been most beneficial to the genealogists of this country. He taught many of them to realize more clearly than they had done before the need of scientific accuracy; he also showed that their pursuit had a closer connexion with that of the historian than they imagined, and that their help is indispensable to any one who aims at writing history in a thorough and exhaustive manner.

His illustrations of the Registers of Westminster Abbey, apparently complete in themselves, and of very great interest, are only a subsidiary contribution from his vast stores; still they afford some measure of their character and nature. The task he undertook was great beyond the powers of individual effort, and rather to be compared with that of the Bene-

dictines. Many wondered that an American should settle in England and spend his life upon English records, but that life was devoted to an important national object—the history of the founders of the great English commonwealths beyond the ocean—and it entailed, at a time when such researches were even more laborious than now, the investigation of the parish registers and will records of England.

In the same spirit in which he aided Dean Stanley when he was writing the history of the Abbey, Col. Chester was always glad to assist literary men in their researches. It was in this spirit that he contributed to our columns and those of our contemporaries many valuable communications, as those upon the Milton genealogy and other topics.

The remains of Col. Chester were interred on Wednesday at Nunhead Cemetery. On account of his services to the history of the Abbey, it had been proposed that his last resting-place should be within its walls, but, after careful consideration of the circumstances, the authorities felt themselves unable to give effect to such a desire. The Dean, Dr. Bradley, who had been one of those who induced the University of Oxford to confer on Col. Chester the honorary degree of D.C.L., very kindly attended the funeral as the representative of the body over which he presides, and read the service at the grave.

To-day the Council of the Royal Historical Society meet to consider in what way they can pay honour to their distinguished Fellow.

NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

WHILE Trinity College, Dublin, has been asserting its old supremacy in mathematics by the publication of the 'Higher Algebra' of Messrs. Burnside and Panton, and the recent volume of problems by Mr. Ralph Roberts, the Board have very justly determined to do honour to the classical side of learning, and have selected Mr. H. A. J. Munro from Cambridge and Mr. Robinson Ellis from Oxford as representative men to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. Classical scholars have as yet been rarely promoted to this honour, and it is well that the University of Dublin should even now reconsider past negligences and seek to honour those who have really done solid work in philology of any kind. In this time of editing scraps and separate books, and two-shilling series, all down to the lowest level of schoolboy requirements, such books as our famous English editions of Lucretius and Catullus deserve some serious recognition, if it were only to turn the faces of younger scholars in the right direction.

The examinations for fellowships and scholarships are at present dragging out their weary course, but the result will not be made known till Trinity Monday, on which day some 12,000 people will come to see sports in Trinity College, so that the successful candidate ought to find no lack of congratulation.

The election of Prof. Mahaffy to an honorary fellowship at Queen's College has not only given great satisfaction to his personal friends, but to all those who are anxious to multiply the social relations of Dublin with Oxford and Cambridge, and who regard this high honour conferred by an Oxford college as an important step in that direction. The conferring of the Hon. LL.D. on our Provost by the University of Cambridge has been postponed, owing to the calamity which prevents the Duke of Devonshire from presiding at the next Commemoration.

Dr. Haughton's scheme of weekly public lectures by various professors on various subjects has been eminently successful. Though the charge for admission was somewhat high, and the proceeds go to the somewhat comical object of building a house for two young elephants in the Zoological Gardens, a considerable audience has been attending every Saturday, and it is to be hoped that in future years the lectures will be continued even after the elephants are amply lodged. G.

SHELLEY'S HOUSE AT SAN TERENZO.

Spezia, May 25, 1882.

SINCE writing to you on the above subject I have accidentally found out that the engineer who is constructing the new road is my friend Signor Basevi (a member of the Italian branch of the family which attained so much distinction in England). He tells me that the route over the mountain is inadmissible, because the people of Lerici want a promenade by the sea, with a view to attracting visitors in the bathing season. The route approved for the moment is that which passes behind the Casa Magni, but Signor Basevi is himself strongly in favour of making the road in front of the villa, and he is confident of gaining his point. On the whole, this would be far better than cutting off the house from the wood. It does not appear that the villa is in any kind of danger of destruction.

EVELYN MARTINENGO CESARESCO.

Literary Crossip.

A NEW objection to the want of an international copyright between England and America has been felt by the editors of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' who have lately experienced some difficulty in securing the literary assistance of American authors, owing to the reprinting of that work by a Philadelphia publishing house, who, not content with reproducing the English contributions, have pirated the American articles as well. We believe, however, that, under the advice of eminent American counsel, arrangements are being made for preventing this piracy in future by the institution of legal proceedings in the United States courts.

MR. ANDREW LANG, whose Homeric translations are admirable, has in the press a poem entitled 'Helen of Troy.'

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY is engaged on a work embodying recollections of Emerson and his friends at Concord. The volume, which will be entitled 'Concordia,' and illustrated, relates especially to the time when Thoreau and Hawthorne were living in the village. Mr. Conway will also give the result of his studies of Emerson's works and observations of his influence as a religious teacher on American life and thought.

MISS MARY ROBINSON has written for *Harper's Magazine* an article on the career of Dante G. Rossetti. A portrait of the painter-poet, one of his sister, and two or three designs of the rooms of the house in which he lived—16, Cheyne Walk—will probably be engraved to illustrate the article. Miss Robinson has had the advantage of consulting Dante Rossetti's brother with regard to the biographical facts, of which her summary may thus be regarded as an authentic record within the limits of its range.

PROF. SAYCE will leave England before long for a tour of exploration in Asia Minor together with Mr. Ramsay. The travellers will return about the beginning of October.

MR. J. W. MACKAIL, lecturer at Balliol, has printed privately some specimens of his forthcoming prose translation of the 'Æneid.' Mr. Mackail's object is to produce a readable translation that shall be strictly literal, and it seems likely, judging from the printed specimens, that he may possibly be successful in his difficult undertaking.

THE Very Rev. Father Cooke, O.M.I., has ready for immediate publication the second volume of his 'Life of Monsignor de Mazenod.' This instalment will especially treat

of the inner life and death of the founder of the Society of Mary Immaculate. An account will be given not only of the home missions of that order, but also of its missions in Texas and Mexico, in Ceylon, Natal, and Basutoland. The learned author, it should be added, has worked up the religious antiquities of his own immediate neighbourhood in connexion with his Church of the English Martyrs on Tower Hill, and has discovered a good deal of matter which was new to himself, and which will, therefore, probably be new to the general public.

THERE will be a meeting at the Library, Infirmary Street, Leeds, to-day, to protest against the proposed removal to London of the old parish registers of the kingdom, and to form a "Yorkshire Parish Register Society," having for its object the immediate transcribing and publishing of such registers as may be permitted by their custodians.

THE Rev. J. T. Jeffcock intends to print 'The Earliest Baptismal, Marriage, and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton,' of which he is rector. The work consists of the whole of the first register book and those parts of the second which extend as far as the Restoration. The former is for the most part well written. One or two years appear to have been completely omitted, and during the Civil War the entries are not perfect. The book ends in 1659. The earlier part of the second register covers the same time as the later entries of the first. It is much better kept than were most registers during the Commonwealth. Among its marriages some are signed by magistrates, and some by ministers of religion.

THE ancestors of the poet Longfellow, as our readers will probably remember, were originally settled in Yorkshire. The local papers say that in a sale which has just taken place at Bradford there was an old chest from a farmhouse at Ilkley, which upon its centre panel bore the following inscription: "Jon Longfellow and Mary Rogers was married ye tenth daye off April, Anno Dm. 1664."

MESSRS. W. SKEFFINGTON & SON have in the press a revised edition of the Rev. S. Baring Gould's quaint volume of translation in verse of various mediæval legends, &c., entitled 'Silver Store from Ancient Mines.' Many pieces contained in the former edition are omitted and several new ones added.

THE death is announced of Mr. Edwin Abbott, for forty-five years head master of the Philological School in the Marylebone Road. His best-known literary work is the 'Concordance to Pope,' to which his son, Dr. Abbott, of the City of London School, contributed an introduction. But Mr. Abbott was also the author of several admirable school-books, written and cheaply printed for his own pupils at a time when good and cheap school-books were hardly to be obtained. Among these were an English grammar, a hand-book of arithmetic, and a second Latin book, which for its clear method and copious collection of idioms is even now valuable.

As might have been expected, the Poet Laureate's new song has been far from giving satisfaction to our forgotten kinsmen

on the other side of the Atlantic. It so happens that a grand celebration of all the St. George's Societies of the United States and Canada was held at Washington last week in honour of the Queen's birthday. On that occasion a counterblast to the Laureate was sung, which is the composition of Mr. G. Francis Dawson, President of the Washington Society.

MR. TRÜBNER'S "Collection of Simplified Grammars" is to be enriched by grammars of the Dravidian languages by Dr. A. C. Burnell.

It appears that Messrs. Osgood & Co., the well-known American publishers, have been compelled to abandon the issue of their proposed new edition of Walt Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass' in consequence of an intimation from the Attorney-General of Massachusetts that they would be prosecuted for publishing obscene literature.

MR. ROUTLEDGE'S sixpenny issue of Staunton's 'Shakespeare' has provoked imitation. A people's edition of the "Leopold Shakspeare" is about to be published in ten sixpenny monthly parts, of which the first will be published on the 26th inst.

It is stated that Mr. J. M. Campbell, of the Bombay Civil Service, editor of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, has discovered some interesting Buddhist relics near Bassein. They are supposed to be portions of Buddha's begging-bowl, and were contained in a small casket enclosed in a series of boxes and deposited in a large stone coffer.

AMONGST the recent acquisitions from Babylonia made by the British Museum are numerous contract tablets in Babylonian cuneiform, a large fragment of early Babylonian history, and part of a hymn on the occasion of the entrance of Cyrus into Babylon, besides a portion of the account of the Deluge and of the eponymous canon from Kouyunjik.

ANOTHER Turkish press has been set up at Constantinople, and is conducted by a Turkish gentleman, the others being mostly in the hands of strangers. One of the first publications has been an almanac; the monopoly of almanacs has hitherto been in the hands of the Government.

THE scheme for the extension of local self-government in Bengal, lately published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, contains elaborate provisions for the transfer to the local boards of the management of all schools below the rank of colleges.

A PLAQUE commemorating the sojourn of Madame de Sévigné in the Hôtel Carnavalet, at the angle of the Rues de Sévigné and Francs-Bourgeois, Paris, has been placed on the first story of that mansion.

MRS. G. W. GODFREY, the wife of the author of 'The Parvenu,' which has just reached its fiftieth performance at the Court Theatre, commences a new serial story in *Temple Bar* for June. It is called 'Unspotted from the World.'

PROF. MAHAFFY writes:—

"In the article on the study of Kant in England in your impression of May 20th there occurs the following sentence: 'We have been thus explicit in pointing out the epoch-making importance of "The Secret of Hegel" because those who owe most to Dr. Stirling have apparently been reluctant to acknowledge their

indebtedness. Yet it can be no accident that we find it followed within fifteen years by Prof. Mahaffy's translation of Kuno Fischer on Kant and of the "Prolegomena"; by Mr. Wallace's "Logic of Hegel," &c. In the interests of the contemporary history of philosophy, and of philosophy in Dublin especially, I must repudiate both the implication and the insinuation here contained. In the first place it is implied that somewhere within fifteen years after the appearance of Dr. Stirling's work my studies on Kant began. As a matter of fact, the translation of Kuno Fischer, with the critical notes correcting and modifying his views, was completed in 1865, before the appearance of 'The Secret of Hegel,' and published in 1866 without the smallest knowledge of that book. This work, then, claims to be the first official explanation of Kant with any real knowledge of the system, and is the outcome of the studies in Trinity College of the previous seven years. Every one knows that a book of that kind is not the impulse of the moment or the labour of a few months. The Dublin Kantian school is accordingly independent of the Scotch Hegelian; and any one who will take the trouble to look through my later book on Kant, 'The Critical Philosophy for English Readers,' will see that it does not owe one sentence to the Hegelians. Perhaps it would have been a better book if it had; but at all events the insinuation that we in Dublin did not acknowledge our real obligations is utterly groundless. The real father of Kantism in Dublin is Dr. Toole, whose examinations at fellowship since 1862 showed a complete mastery of the system, and compelled the candidates to study it as they had never studied it before. I reached it through Kuno Fischer, and others—through the copy of Mr. Meiklejohn's translation, which I had compared and corrected page for page with the original."

SCIENCE

A Treatise on Rivers and Canals. By L. F. Vernon Harcourt, C.E. With Plates. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WE turned with some eagerness the leaves of Mr. Vernon Harcourt's 'Treatise on Rivers and Canals' in the hope of finding an attempt to fill up a remarkable and not very creditable gap in our engineering literature. But although, as far as the fulfilment of the promise of the preface goes, the presentation "in a simple and concise form of descriptions of [some of] the principal and most recent works on rivers and canals at home and abroad, and the principles on which they are based," the author has produced a painstaking and valuable work, there is no endeavour to give even a slight sketch of the actual condition of inland navigation, either in the United Kingdom or in the rest of the world. Thus what might have been a book of general value and interest is simply a text-book for the technical student. How far the volume represents the course of lectures on "river and canal engineering which the author was requested to deliver at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham in 1880," he does not tell us. But the work has much both of the merit and of the defect of a course of lectures.

The tenth chapter, giving "The History of Inland Canals," is of value to the general public as calling attention to the prevailing ignorance of the position of canal navigation. "There are," says Mr. Vernon Harcourt, "2,800 miles of canals in England and 2,500 miles of navigable rivers."

The last official statement on this subject is the 'Returns relating to Inland Navigation and Canal Companies in England and Wales,' printed by order of the House of Commons on the 26th of April, 1870. The outcome of this return is a total of 4,135½ miles of inland navigation, of which 1,717 miles are now in the destructive grasp of the great railway companies. This length, however, does not comprise the free river navigation, as that of the Thames, of the Severn below Gloucester, and the like. It is possible that this may account for the odd 1,135 miles. But no indication to that effect is given in the chapter, nor, indeed, does it cite any authorities. And it should be remarked that neither of the volumes which we have had to review within the past two or three years on English rivers and water supply (namely, those of Prof. Ansted and of Mr. De Rance) has even the word "navigable" in the index. Only one paragraph is devoted by Mr. Vernon Harcourt to Scotch canals, giving no lengths. "There are 300 miles of canals in Ireland," we are told. A map and list of the canals in Ireland was published in 1876 by Mr. J. G. V. Porter, of Belleisle, giving an aggregate length of 775 statute miles. In 'Old Ireland Improved, and made New Ireland,' by Mr. John P. Doyle, C.E., published by Mr. Ridgway in 1881, the "grand total mileage of canal and river navigation in Ireland" is stated as 752½ miles. The length of the French water ways in 1870 is probably taken from the 'Étude Historique et Statistique sur les Voies de Communication de la France,' by M. Félix Lucas, to which clear and precise work the reader should have been referred; while it might have been advantageously taken as a model for this important part of the work. And something more than a mere reference to "Mr. R. B. Buckley's book on 'The Irrigation Works of India'" might have been expected in an account of Indian canal navigation.

Some account of the very important and well-designed series of canal works on which the French Government are now expending a sum that M. Léon Say has lately stated will far exceed the 40,000,000*l.* originally voted for that purpose might well have been introduced, with a certain amount of detail, into a treatise on canals. But above all was it incumbent on a writer on inland navigation to say something more than the few words to be found on p. 168 as to the relative cost of transport by canal and by railway. It is now clearly brought before the world that the cost of the latter mode of transport for heavy goods is at least treble that of the former. It is also evident that a large portion of the 200,000,000 tons of goods and minerals now carried by our railways has been forced on their lines by the illicit interference of the railway companies with the canals. For the passenger traffic nothing was needful but to run the trains. Passenger custom came at once; and the coaches, well organized and enjoyable as a means of transit though they were, soon perished of inanition. This was not the case with the goods traffic, a large portion of which is now conveyed at an unnecessary cost, the burden of which falls on the country, however it be distributed.

There is every prospect that within a few years the cost of transport in the United

Kingdom will be double that in France and other parts of the Continent. The manufacturing interest is beginning to be awake to this fact; hence the interest now taken in canals. And any book on the subject which fails to throw light on this urgent question is like the play of 'Hamlet' with the part of Hamlet omitted.

We can attribute to nothing but clerical or typographical error the following extraordinary statement:—

"It is interesting to note that as early as the year 1250 Johannes Schener made a globe, still in existence in the public library of Nuremberg, with a line drawn across the Isthmus of Panama, as if to indicate that, in his opinion, there should be a means of communication at this place between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans."

But how, in a book that shows no signs of haste in publication, such a blunder could have passed proof and revise, not even being indicated in an *erratum*, it is difficult to imagine. Mr. Vernon Harcourt thinks "that there is every prospect that before long the Isthmus of Panama will cease to be a barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans." Persons who read with care even the few data that he has given on the subject will hardly share the confidence. On p. 195 it is said that M. de Lesseps expressed the opinion "that the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama presents fewer difficulties than the Suez Canal, owing to the more favourable nature of the isthmus, the supply of labour and materials, and the experience gained in the previous work." But Mr. Harcourt had stated (p. 189) that in the Suez Canal, "with the exception of the breakwaters at Port Said, no constructive works of any magnitude had to be executed. The canal itself is indeed simply a cutting, partly excavated and partly dredged, from one sea to the other." The Panama Canal, on the other hand, "is designed to be an open cutting throughout, though at the highest part of the pass the cutting will have a depth of nearly 300 feet." This unprecedented work runs "for a distance of 15½ miles through the Culebra cutting, which is in rock." The borings, however, as far as they have been sunk, show the still more formidable obstacle of clay, "with side slopes," says Mr. Harcourt, "of 1 in 4½." The slopes were estimated for rock at ½ to 1, or very nearly perpendicular. To what amount the estimated quantity of 100,000,000 cubic yards of excavation will be increased by the slopes necessary to support a clay face under tropical rain is something too formidable to calculate. As to the "more favourable climate," the history of the construction of the Panama Railway tells a very different tale, as indeed will be obvious to any one who compares the latitudes of Panama and of Suez.

The above criticism points to the conclusion that if Mr. Vernon Harcourt was to suppress the most general and incorrect parts of his book, replacing them by an additional volume, in which he brought the same amount of care that he has bestowed on the subject of method of construction to bear on the history and the economy of canals, he might produce a work of considerable value; for the part of the book which deals with methods of execution, with the improvement of water channels, with the modes of mitigating floods, with tidal and tideless rivers,

is careful and judicious. The accounts of the works on the Clyde, the Tyne, the Tees, the delta of the Danube, that of the Mississippi, and several others are mainly abstracted from the *Minutes of Proceedings* of the Institution of Civil Engineers. No better authority can be named, and the citations are duly acknowledged. As the *Minutes* now form a library in themselves, the abstracting of portions relating to any particular branch of public works is not only legitimate, but practically useful. The account of the embankment of the Seine is taken from works by M. Bouniceau and M. Estignard. The extraordinary phenomenon presented before the commencement of these works by the *flot* or bore of the Seine is mentioned on p. 267; but neither the force of the tide and of the return current, nor the total change wrought at each spring tide in the sand-banks in the river, is now likely to be adequately appreciated. The effect of the Seine works will be watched with extreme interest by the hydraulic engineer. The improvement of the Lifey is another case where the experience gained is of unusual value, and the contrast between the success here attained and the failure of the works at the mouth of the Adour (pp. 238-244) is highly instructive. The volume of plates, some of which are reproduced from the sources above mentioned, is well arranged, and affords excellent illustration of the text. What Mr. Vernon Harcourt has set himself to do with care he has done well, and it is to be hoped that he may have the opportunity of making the general treatment of this important subject correspond hereafter with the fidelity of the abstracts of some of the details.

The Truth about Opium: being the Substance of Three Lectures delivered at St. James's Hall, &c. By W. H. Brereton. (Allen & Co.)—The above work is a defence of the opium trade and an attack on the views of the Anti-Opium Society by a gentleman who acted for ten years as legal adviser to the opium farmer at Hong Kong. The book is valuable because it represents the case for the defence prepared by one who has been "behind the scenes," and had opportunities of acquainting himself with the question such as few other Europeans have enjoyed. Mr. Brereton, however, although his arguments on some of the headings under which he treats his subject are not without cogency, has, on the whole, committed the error of endeavouring to prove too much, and it is, therefore, probable that the society whose views he challenges will find it easy to make an effective reply. For example, he contends that opium smoking is beneficial, less injurious than the use of tobacco, and that the debilitated victims of inordinate indulgence are mere creatures of the imagination, who have no concrete existence. According to his belief the only persons who ever seriously pretended that the use of opium is hurtful are the missionaries in China, and they, he urges, are wholly mistaken and misinformed. But surely the views held on this point in other Asiatic countries ought not to be thus wholly ignored; there may be exaggeration as to the mischievous effects of opium smoking, but what Mr. Brereton ought to have combated is just that which he has omitted to notice, the belief, namely, among native officials and others not connected with China at all, yet experienced in the question, that the drug is noxious. In Siam, for example, where the opium pipe has long been a familiar object, severe laws exist to regulate its use, and the opinion is both firm and general that to smoke is at once physically harmful and

morally degrading. A Siamese nobleman of the highest rank who had once been a smoker so dreaded a return to the habit that when his doctor urged him to let a little morphia be injected to cure a deadly sickness, he refused and died. What, again, shall we say to this passage, extracted from a recent Government report on the use of opium in British Burma? "Among the Burmans the habitual use of the drug saps the physical and mental energies, destroys the nerves, emaciates the body, predisposes to disease, induces indolent and filthy habits of life,.....fills the gaols with men predisposed to dysentery and cholera,.....and enfeebles the constitution of succeeding generations."

LAKE MOERIS.

MR. COPE WHITEHOUSE is preparing a work on Lake Moeris. In it he combats the opinions of D'Anville, who placed it in the Nile valley; Jomard, who identified it with the Birket El-Kurim; and Linant de Bellefonds, who supposed that it filled a part of the upper plateau of the Fayoum. These authors all agree in refusing credence to the measurements given by Herodotus, and repeated by Diodorus, Strabo, and Pliny. The alleged circumference of 3,600 stades (450 miles) presented less difficulty than the depth of fifty fathoms. In 1842 Linant published a memoir, which was accepted in England by Sir G. Wilkinson, and in Germany by Lepsius. In this he claimed to have discovered the site of Moeris, but divided its dimensions by ten. Mr. Whitehouse, however, challenges the opponents of the ancient authors to show that such a lake might not have existed. Recent explorations in the Fayoum have confirmed him in the belief that down to the time of Pliny a vast reservoir of Nile water extended far to the south of the present Birket, filling that part of the desert, which he determined to be considerably below the level of the Mediterranean. 'Moeris' will contain the results of these investigations, a collection of maps, ancient and modern, original sketches and profiles, with a critical examination of the texts, including the papyrus of Boulaq. In this way he proposes to justify the ancient historians even in minute particulars.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE planet Mercury will continue to be visible for a few days after sunset very near Venus. After that Venus and Mars will for several weeks be the only planets visible in the evening. During July they will both be in the constellation Leo, and will approach very near to each other about the end of that month. Mars is now in Cancer, and sets at midnight.

For the next few nights Wells's comet (now very conspicuous) will still be above the horizon all night, and although low in the heavens after sunset, the evening hours will be the most favourable time for observing it, owing to the absence of moonlight, which will be strong when the comet attains any considerable altitude after midnight. Nothing more has, we believe, been seen of the comet discovered during the solar eclipse on the 17th of last month. May we call it comet *b*, 1882? It is reported that the astronomers in Egypt gave it the name of Tewfik, in testimony of the courteous assistance of the Khedive; but whether that name as applied to the comet will endure, or whether indeed it will have a local habitation and need a name, *nous verrons*.

Dun Echt Circular, No. 52, contains the following interesting note from Dr. Copeland and Mr. Lohse about the comet:—"The spectrum of the nucleus of comet Wells deserves the closest attention, as it shows a sharp bright line coincident with D, as well as strong traces of other bright lines, resembling in appearance those seen in the spectra of γ Cassiopeise and allied stars."

M. Cruls succeeded in obtaining a series of

observations of this comet at Rio de Janeiro (south latitude 22° 54') from March 24th to April 12th, after which its position there became too low in the heavens for satisfactory observation.

It is announced that Mr. J. L. E. Dreyer, M.A., of the Dunsink Observatory, has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Robinson as Director of the Armagh Observatory. That observatory was founded in 1793 by Primate Robinson, the great benefactor and improver of Armagh, his original intention being to connect it with a second university to aid in the education of the north of Ireland. In consequence of the death of the founder and the little interest taken in astronomy by his two immediate successors, it was reserved for Archbishop Lord John George Beresford to provide the observatory with suitable instruments, viz., a transit instrument, a mural circle, and an equatorially-mounted reflector of fifteen feet aperture, the first of which was erected in 1827 and the last in 1835. The valuable catalogue of the places of 5,345 stars observed from 1828 to 1854 under the superintendence of Dr. Robinson, who was appointed Director in 1825, is in the hands of all astronomers. It was printed, like most of the subsequent observations made at Armagh, at the expense of Her Majesty's Government, as part of the grant placed annually at the disposal of the Royal Society for the furtherance of scientific objects. Aid of this kind has recently been especially necessary at Armagh in consequence of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. We cordially wish Mr. Dreyer abundant success in his efforts to carry on and extend the labours of his famous predecessor.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—May 25.—The President in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On certain Geometrical Theorems,' No. 2, by Mr. W. H. L. Russell, 'On Effects of Retentiveness in the Magnetization of Iron and Steel,' Preliminary Notice, by Prof. J. A. Ewing (Tokio), 'On Actinometrical Observations made at Mussoorie, India,' by Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, and 'On the Cause of the Light-border frequently noticed in Photographs just outside the Outline of a Dark Body seen against the Sky, with some Preliminary Remarks on Phosphorescence,' by Prof. Stokes.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—May 24.—Sir P. de Colquhoun in the chair.—Mr. J. H. Heaton read a paper 'On the Origin, Manners, Customs, and Languages of the Natives of Australasia,' in which he gave a rapid survey of the early history of Australia. He next gave an account of the native population from the time when they first came in contact with Europeans, and showed the usual consequence of such contact in their rapid extinction. He then treated of the customs of the people, and of the animal and vegetable life found to be indigenous in Australia, at the same time entering fully into the possibility of colonizing the interior, which he considered to be more feasible than has been usually supposed.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 23.—General Pitt-Rivers, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by the Right Hon. Sir H. Bartle Frere, 'On Systems of Land Tenure among Aboriginal Tribes of South Africa.' The author indicated the points regarding which further inquiry is needed, and urged the importance of recording observations whilst it is still possible to obtain information from sources which in the course of another generation may be closed for ever by the extinction of races. The Zulu title to the lands in South Africa rests on force, the land being his property only so long as the occupant can hold it by himself or by the assistance of the chief who protects him. The tenure cannot be transmitted by inheritance without being constantly sapped by the influence of two institutions universal among the Zulus, viz., polygamy and slavery. Christianity has a special bearing on the subject of land tenure, because it is mainly through its agency, indirect as well as direct, that we may look for such changes in the customs of the races of South Africa as may civilize and settle them, and put an end to the ceaseless wanderings which have tended so powerfully to keep them in a state of ever-recurring barbarism. The author's impression was that the advancement and civilization of the native tribes of South Africa

depend greatly upon the extent to which individual tenure of property can be extended, whilst some patriarchal authority, such as seems inherent in the head of a family or kraal, is recognized and invested with some sort of magisterial and judicial functions sufficient to meet the every-day exigencies of village life.—The President opened the discussion with some remarks on the peculiarities of land tenure in various parts of the world, and was followed by Dr. Rae, Mr. Hyde Clarke, and Miss Buckland.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Surveyors' Institute, 3.—Annual Meeting.
- Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
- Musical Association, 5.—'From Rhythmic Pulsation to Classical Outline,' Mr. H. Hiles.
- Aristotelian, 7.—Discussion, 'Will.'
- Institute of British Architects, 8.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Digestion,' Prof. A. Gangee.
- Zoological, 8.—'Notes on some Points in the Anatomy of the Eluroidea,' Prof. St. George Mivart; 'Collection of Larvæ from the Coasts of Peru and Chili,' made by Capt. A. H. March, R.N., Mr. H. Saunders; 'Crustaceans collected by M. Y. de Robillard at the Mauritius,' Part II, Mr. E. J. Miers; 'Attempt to apply a Method of Formulation to the Species of the Comatulidæ, with the Description of a new Species,' Prof. F. J. Bell.
- Shortland, 8.
- Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.—'The Epoch of Joseph: Amenophis IV. as the Pharaoh of the Famine,' Mr. E. Lund; 'Decipherment of the Hittite Inscriptions,' Prof. A. H. Sayce.
- Wed. United Service Institution, 3.—Discussion on 'The best Method of Providing an Efficient Force of Officers and Men for the Navy, including the Reserves.'
- Entomological, 7.
- British Archaeological Association, 5.—'Sculptures of the West Front, Lichfield Cathedral,' Mr. J. T. Irvine; 'Cuddy's Cove, Northumberland,' Dr. A. C. Fryer; 'British Urn Burials at Basingstoke,' Dr. J. Severance.
- Geological, 8.—'Notes on the *Annulida tubicola* of the Wenlock Shales,' Mr. G. B. Vine; 'Description of part of the Fauna of *Notosaurus Micheli*,' Prof. R. Owen; 'The Girvan Succession,' Prof. C. Lapworth; 'Holocene *Leptopoda*, a new Spiral Fenestrellid from the Upper Silurian Beds of Ohio, U.S.,' Mr. E. W. Clappole.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Metals,' Prof. Dewar.
- Mathematical, 8.—'Two Notes, (1) A Definite Integral, (2) Equation to the Director Circle of a Conic,' Prof. Wolstenholme; 'Extension of certain Theories relating to Plane Cubics to Curves of any Deficiency,' Mr. A. Buchheim.
- Antiquaries, 8.—Election of Fellows.
- United Service Institution, 3.—'The Indian Army,' General Sir G. Cavagnish.
- New Shakespeare, 8.—'Some of Shakespeare's Thoughts on Life and Death, Cruces in Shakespeare's Early Comedies,' Mr. F. J. Furze.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Suitability of Plants,' Prof. B. Sanderson.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'Poetry and its Literary Forms,' Prof. D. Masson.
- Physical, 3.—'Experiments on Vibration,' Mr. W. F. Stanley; 'A Wind Integrator,' Mr. W. Baily.
- Botanic, 3.—Election of Fellows.

Science Gossip.

THE fifty-second annual meeting of the British Association will commence on Wednesday, August 23rd, at Southampton, when Dr. C. W. Siemens will deliver the presidential address. The Vice-Presidents are Lord Mount-Temple, Capt. Sir F. J. Evans, Mr. F. A. Abel, C.B., Prof. De Chaumont, Major-General A. C. Cooke, R.E., Mr. W. S. Portal, Prof. Prestwich, and Dr. P. L. Slater. The Local Secretaries are Mr. C. W. A. Jellicoe, Mr. J. E. Le Feuvre, and Mr. M. Miles. Lord Rayleigh is President of Section A; Mr. G. H. Darwin and Prof. G. C. Foster are the Vice-Presidents. Prof. G. D. Liveing is President of Section B; the Vice-Presidents are Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt and Prof. H. E. Roscoe. The President of Section C is Mr. R. Etheridge; the Vice-Presidents are Prof. T. Rupert Jones and Prof. J. Prestwich. Of Section D Prof. A. Gangee is President; the Vice-Presidents are Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, Mr. G. E. Dobson, Prof. M. A. Lawson, and Prof. J. D. Macdonald. In Section E Sir R. Temple, Bart., will preside; the Vice-Presidents are Mr. H. W. Bates and Lieut.-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen. Of Section F the President is Mr. Slater-Booth, M.P.; the Vice-Presidents are Mr. W. E. Darwin and Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave. Of Section G the President is Mr. John Fowler, C.E.; the Vice-Presidents are Mr. A. Giles, C.E., and Mr. W. H. Preece, C.E.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the memorial to the late Prof. Rolleston was held on Thursday in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians, for the purpose of considering the form the memorial shall take.

THE Council of the Society of Telegraph Engineers have determined to offer three premiums annually for the best original paper sent in to the Society on telegraphic or electrical subjects during the session by any person not being a member of the Council. The awarding of the premiums will rest with the Council. The premiums will consist of books or scientific

apparatus. The first premiums will be awarded in 1883 for the best papers sent in between this date and the end of May next.

It cannot be too generally known that a revised edition of the rules for the International Fisheries Exhibition, to be held at South Kensington next year, is published, containing also a list of the prize essays. This can be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

MR. DUGALD CAMPBELL, the analytical chemist, died on the 12th ult. at the age of sixty-four. Mr. Campbell was a student at University College under Prof. Graham, and subsequently he became his demonstrator. In 1869 Mr. Campbell published a 'Practical Text-Book of Inorganic Chemistry,' and we are indebted to him for several excellent papers which appeared in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*. Mr. Campbell was an authority on questions connected with our water supply and the utilization of sewage. He was frequently consulted by the Commissioners of Patents, and was entrusted by them with the preparation of several of their "Abridgments."

COUNT H. WILCZEK has accepted the office of President of the International Electrical Exhibition which is to be held this autumn in Vienna. The Rotunda in the Prater has been placed by the Austrian Government at the disposal of the committee. Branch committees have been formed in most of the European states, and we learn that an electrician of eminence is about to visit England for the purpose of forming a branch committee in this country.

MR. C. L. WRAGGE has established at Stafford a meteorological and climatological station, in which he has placed standard instruments, all of them verified at the Kew Observatory. These are constructed to register earth and air temperature, barometric changes, anemometric variations, and hydrometric alternations. The amount of cloud will be observed, and ozone observations made. Mr. J. B. McCallum, the borough surveyor, and his brother have undertaken to make daily observations.

M. DAUBRÉE as president and the members of the committee appointed by the French Government to consider the best means calculated to prevent accidents from explosions of fire-damp in collieries have addressed to the Minister of Public Works a report. It will be found to be in many respects instructive, especially in pointing out the illusory character of many of the safety lamps and fire-damp indicators which have been recommended.

We have received the meteorological results obtained at Alipore Observatory, Calcutta, by the autographic instruments in the month of June, 1881.

FINE ARTS

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S Gallery, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

TERCENTENARY of SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—THE COMMEMORATIVE PICTURES.—The Armada sailing from Ferrol.—The Armada in sight: Plymouth Hoe.—and the decisive Battle off Gravelines—together with some Relics of Drake and his time. ON VIEW Daily from Ten till Six, at Messrs. H. Graves & Co.'s, 6, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'MOSES before PHARAOH,' each 33 by 22 feet, with 'Ecce Homo,' 'The Ascension,' 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'A Day Dream,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

Scotland in Early Christian Times. Second Series. The Rhind Lectures in Archaeology for 1880. By Joseph Anderson. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

THE previous volume (noticed in *Athenæum*, August 20th, 1881) related to early structural remains and relics "exclusively ecclesiastical in their origin and use." In the present volume the author has described objects "not strictly ecclesiastical in origin and

use, though closely connected with those that are so," and for the most part of indigenous types, peculiar to the area of Celtic Scotland. This area is stated to be the eastern half of the country north of the Forth, from Fife to Caithness. The objects are decorative silver and bronze articles, such as brooches, pins or bodkins, discs, bands, and chains. These are described in the first lecture. The remaining five lectures treat of decorative stone monuments, the art, symbolism, and the Celtic, Ogham, and Runic inscriptions of these monuments. Drawings of exquisitely beautiful examples of brooches are given, and several points of great interest, relating to their distribution, typical forms, and the Christian character of their decoration, are dwelt upon. The style of their ornamentation is shown to be characteristic of the MSS., bell-shrines, crosiers, and reliquaries of the early Celtic Church, which are described in the former volume. Mr. Anderson states that the special form of brooch which occurs abundantly within the Celtic area rarely occurs outside of it, and that although the area of the type includes Ireland, yet that the special variety which he describes is more Scottish than Irish. By persons less acquainted with the subject than he is, the Christian character of these objects might have been doubted, because in a few instances they have been found associated with various iron articles in pagan grave mounds of Norwegian character in the islands of Scotland and in Norway. But their presence in these exceptional associations is fully explained by the historical record which tells that "Norway was a heathen country for four centuries after Christianity had been propagated in Scotland, and that for fully half that long period hosts of returning Vikings were continually carrying their plunder across the North Sea."

From the metal work the author passes naturally to the sculptured stones, where the ornamentation is the same in style and character as that of the MSS., brooches, &c., and takes care to point out that, although some of the best MSS. are as early as the close of the seventh century, it must not be supposed that the best stone and metal work is of the same date, the proper inference being that the decorative "art was perfected by the scribes before it was adopted by the sculptors and jewellers." He places the best stone and metal work nearer to the tenth than to the seventh or eighth century.

There are several types of decorative stone monuments:—1. Unshaped boulders with incised symbols, and no representation of the cross. 2. Shaped slabs, sculptured in relief, with symbols, &c., on the reverse; the cross profusely ornamented, and figure subjects, &c., on the obverse. 3. Free-standing crosses, hewn out of the solid stone, set in sockets or pedestals, which are of two kinds, (a) rudely hewn and ornamented with interlaced work, spirals, and fretwork, resembling the slabs in this respect, as at Kilmartyn; and (b) a more symmetrical monument, which has on the top of the shaft a solid circle from which the arms and summit of the cross project. A good specimen of this type is at Oransay. The above may be considered their chronological sequence.

Scotland must have been peculiarly rich

in these monuments, for in spite of a lamentable destruction of numberless examples, "three hundred can still be enumerated." They are often found in groups, as many as thirty being in one group clustered around the pre-Norman church of St. Vigean, and are mostly, if not all, the grave memorials of departed Christians. It may be a question whether in some instances the later form of free-standing monument may not have been a mere cemetery cross, and not a special memorial, around which the dead were interred, before a church was erected on the sacred ground; for it is not improbable that in some localities Christian cemeteries existed before churches. May not this have been the case with the Ruthwell cross, whose Runic inscription far transcends all others in interest, as preserving "a fragment of one of the earliest known specimens of old English literature," a poem written by Cædmon, the well-known father of English poetry? This remarkable monument stood in the church of Ruthwell, but was thrown down in 1642 by order of the General Assembly, because it was considered an idolatrous emblem. A part of it was afterwards found in a deep grave in the churchyard. "It is a monument," writes Mr. Anderson,

"unique of its kind, bearing witness to the existence of an artistic culture which for its age was high, and of a literary culture which but few of the succeeding ages have greatly surpassed. It is, therefore, a monument of which the nation of whose history it forms a conspicuous part might well be proud. Yet look at its pitiable story. Demolished, broken, buried; restored and reconstructed by private enterprise; deciphered and demonstrated to be of national interest and importance as a literary and historical monument, and yet left to weather and decay."

In 1802 the late Dr. Duncan, minister of the parish, finding its dishonoured fragments in the churchyard, removed them to the manse garden, where they were pieced together, and may still be seen. The Scriptural subjects which it bears, and part of Cædmon's poem 'The Dream of the Holy Rood,' which describes "the Christian falling asleep and seeing as in a vision the instrument of man's salvation appearing in the sky, surrounded with angels, and revealing in various ways its sympathy with the passion and glory of the Redeemer," seem to point to the use of the monument as a cemetery cross, proclaiming the faith and hope of all those sleeping ones whose mortal remains lie around, rather than as the sepulchral memorial of one individual. We can picture to our minds the Christian missionary of those days standing at its feet, and taking the sculptured subjects for his text, preaching the elementary doctrines of the incarnation, eternal Godhead, flight into Egypt, miraculous power, &c., of the Redeemer, and His merciful acceptance of a penitent sinner, and then illustrating these truths by referring his hearers to the inscribed words of one of their own poets. Many of the solitary sculptured crosses of pre-Norman date, the fragments of which are found in the north of England especially, are not unlikely to have been cemetery crosses of this kind, and their type introduced from Scotland. Northumbria was mainly indebted for its Christianity to Iona, as Scotland was beholden to St. Columba, who founded a great missionary

church in his adopted small island home upon its western coast. There is a striking similarity between the ornamentation of the English and Scotch crosses. The art is of a lower standard in England; the interlaced work, as well as the fretwork, is feeble and poorly executed; but the resemblance in many particulars is so strong that its origin can scarcely be doubted. Even when more than one such monument still exists in the same churchyard, as at Ilkley in Yorkshire, we see one raised upon a step, suggesting that its probable use was not memorial, as was that of the two others. Mr. Anderson's close study and comparison of the characteristic ornamentation of the various types of decorative stone monuments have enabled him to assign to each type its chronological position, and we may, therefore, safely conclude that the Northumbrian crosses belong to the latest period of pre-Conquest remains. The scroll-work upon them is foliaceous, a character which does not appear on earlier monuments, and this corresponds with what we find at Ilkley, Leeds, Collingham, and other places.

We conclude our notice of this extremely interesting and instructive volume with an extract which shows the great archaeological and historical value of these monuments:—

"They illustrate the most ancient life in Scotland of which we have any illustrations. They show it in its common, ecclesiastical, and military aspects. They exhibit the dress of the huntsman, warrior, pilgrim, and ecclesiastic. They furnish representations of the forms of the chariot, ship, housings and harness of horses, instruments of music, arms of offence and defence, staff of the pilgrim, and crossier of the ecclesiastic. The axe, knife, dirk, sword, spear, shield, bow, cross-bow, are all represented. Horsemen rode without spurs or stirrups, cropped the manes and tails of their horses, used snaffle-bridles, sat upon peaked saddle-cloths, wore peaked hoods and cloaks, a kilt-like dress, and a plaid across the shoulders; used covered chariots or two-wheeled carriages with poles, the driver sitting on a seat over the pole; chairs with side arms and high curved backs, &c. Such illustrations of the life and habits, the arts and industry, the costume and arms of the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland, are nowhere else to be found. We grudge no expense to obtain fragments of similarly sculptured representations of the ancient art of other countries, wherewith to enrich our museums; but the wealth of unique materials which exists in our own land for the illustration of Celtic art and national history is still left, scattered and unprotected, to decay and perish!"

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Fifth and Concluding Notice.)

We may briefly dispose of the rest of the figure pictures that call for remark. *Buying and Selling on the Rialto* (No. 1530) is another of Mr. Logsdail's works; it represents with admirable force and fidelity, and in a masculine manner, the time-worn houses and the weather-stained stonework of the famous bridge. A little more brightness and less opaque pigment would give a new charm to this very artistic study, and make it better worth looking at than any Guardi. —Miss H. Montalba's crude imitation of Heer van Haanen's art, her so-called *Venetian Bead-threader* (31), a life-size seated female figure, lacks movement and purity of colour. It is coarsely executed and redolent of the lamp. —*Children of the Riviera* (41), by Mr. H. Cameron, is thin and slight, but suggestive of brilliant sunlight. —Mr. J. E. Hodgson's *Day far Spent* (42), a view of a Dutch river and a village, with

figures, is not innocent of paint; still it is tender and warm. The line of trees, however, on the old quay, before the red-brick houses, is quite flat. —*Le Rencontre* (51), by that renowned painter of genre subjects, M. E. Frère, is very pretty, and both the design and colour are good, but the touch is loose rather than soft or rich. —*"Ilka lassie has her laddie"* (57) is Mr. Hodgson's second contribution. It has much the same merits and defects as No. 42. Two lovers are depicted meeting on a plank bridge in the sunny, mist-laden atmosphere of a Dutch town in summer. In spite of some excess of paint, this picture is tender, De Hoogh-ish, and nice in feeling and treatment. The painter has taken a new departure, with considerable advantage to his art. —Mr. H. T. Wells's *Ethel* (83), though evidently a portrait, may be dealt with as a subject piece. The young lady has a sweet, simple, and elegant air, and her face is at once tender and sedate without sadness. This is the first time, so far as we know, that Mr. Wells has shown any pathos. The silvery grey dress, although somewhat painty, is in pleasant keeping with the carnations as well as with the sentiment of the picture. —*The Interno di Casa* (84) of Signor D. Pesenti, a view of a space between two old grey walls, is a capital piece of colour and tone. —*The Dorset Cottage* (80) of Mr. J. Clark, a house with figures, required a finer sense of the tender and sober, almost luminous, greenness of the subject to be complete. —*The Feeding the Hungry* (165) of Mr. F. Calderon, a sailor-boy with mongrel puppies, is not a nice subject, but it is feelingly painted as regards colour and tone; it is bright, and remarkable for the felicity with which a glimpse of the sea over the bulwark has been delineated. It may be profitably compared with its neighbour, by Heer van Haanen, *Luncheon Time in a Venetian Sartoria* (176), to which we return because it is probably the picture of the season that will exercise most influence on young artists; that is to say, the principles which it illustrates, and its seemingly dashing, but really subtle, technique are likely to produce a large crop of imitations—many more, we fear, than will be called forth by a finer but more difficult model, the *Venetian Convent in the Eighteenth Century* (370) of Heer E. de Blaas.

Mr. F. Goodall's *Memphis* (212) is one of numerous works where figures join with landscapes in expressing sentiment, in this case sentiment of a commonplace kind. The landscape gave Mr. Goodall the desired opportunity; it comprises a pool amid ruins, where a royal effigy is prostrate in the water, in which buffaloes are bathing; their Arab owner, with his sculptured draperies, resembles a statue, and looks as if he moralized over the fallen empire. Evening glows among the palms, and the smoke of an encampment is a key-note of colour. *The Arrival at the Well* (399) might have been named 'Jacob and Rachel.' The conscientious design and respectable execution of Mr. Goodall do not charm the visitor, for the simple reason that there is no spontaneity about the picture. —*Roman Drovers and Cattle* (447) is by Mr. Poingdestre, who distinguished himself by a picture of cattle clearing weeds from a river of the Romagna. The rushing together of the enormous brutes of the central group is marked by great energy, but the horses of the drovers are very inferior.

Mr. MacWhirter's *Highland Auction* (385) has little solidity. An unpleasant subject is not redeemed by new combinations of colour and tone. The picture exhibits the last vagaries of manner in dealing with limited ideas of design. *Ossian's Grave* (219) is mannered in treatment and threadbare in sentiment, but will attract all who are not weary of these things because it very effectively represents an upright grey stone in a mountain pass that is visited only by sheep, wreaths of mist, and gleams of sun. We think it was Mr. MacWhirter who but lately painted a Highland graveyard with motive exactly

similar and far superior in expression. Rough and flimsy as this example is, it is a masterpiece of solidity and originality of sentiment in comparison with *Il Penseroso* (1536), where, amid much paint, a half-drawn birch stands alone in a meadow and overlooks a river. An idea worthy of the 'Book of Beauty' deserved to be expressed with a proper sense of the grace of the tree. —*En Fête, Calvados* (134), is Mr. W. J. Hennessy's picture of young people in a cornfield. The spirited and graceful figures would have been admirable if their faces had not been dirty; the sunlit landscape would have been charming if it had not been slovenly in touch, smeared in draughtsmanship, and dingy in colour. Mr. Hennessy has pretty ideas, but does not justify them by refining his workmanship and paying sincere homage to nature. We commend to him the example of Heer van Haanen.

The Wild Flowers (419), by Mr. J. T. Linnell, comprises nicely painted figures of children in a leafless wood which is glowing in spring sunlight; the ground is covered with blue flowers. In spite of some excess of dark in the shadows, it is very tender and luminous; a fine harmony distinguishes it. —Mr. S. P. Hall's *The Marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught* (597), an interior with figures, shows, as Leslie showed, how to make much of an unpromising subject by means of the movements and scintillating tints of the costumes of a charming group of bridesmaids. The male figures are but leather and prunella. —There is humour in the figures of Mr. W. Weekes's *Village Spring* (774), a girl with pigs, in which the treatment and design of the latter are excellent. Of the execution, the picture hanging high, we cannot speak. —Mr. C. Robertson in *The Shoes of the Faithful* (866), a vivid painting, has not scrupled to repeat an old idea, of which there is an etching, No. 1278. Many coloured slippers lie in sunlight and shadow on the steps of a mosque; they are solidly painted.

Besides the already mentioned landscapes in oil, it is our duty to note the following. Mr. J. Guthrie's *Blowing Fresh* (9), blue waves breaking in a rocky cove, is masculine and free. —Mr. Rickatson's woodland in sunlight (62), though somewhat heavy, is solid and poetical. —*The Inflowing Tide* (77) of Mr. P. Graham depicts, in an ad captandum way, blue and silvery water plunging among grey and yellow rocks, some of which are haunts of black mussels and white gulls; the effective and contrasting colours of these elements have, of course, not been overlooked. A poetic piece of nature has been very weakly rendered here—see the "cheapness" of the mid-distance and distance. Still Mr. Graham has sympathy with nature.—Not so his neighbour, Mr. J. H. Snell, whose *Woodland Solitudes* (76) is a weaker version of F. Walker's art, without its breadth, richness, or sense of beauty. —*After Rain* (274), by Mr. Graham, black, dun, and red cattle advancing in a shallow stream in sunlit mist and amid gleams, presents no new feature, but it is excessively slight, and a small sketch would have sufficed. Slighter still is *Homewards* (1474), the new R.A.'s diploma work. —*In Sylvan Solitude* (92) is by Mr. V. Cole, a silvery stream and willows in autumnal light; it is mannered in treatment, trite in subject, and too weak to be interesting, but if less artificial would have been acceptable. His *Abingdon* (289) lacks the crispness of his other pictures and is both prosaic and painty. —Mr. C. Lawson's *Blackdown* (99), in spite of the grand landscape and cloudland and its masculine sentiment, is ruined by dirty pigments, opacity, and slovenly handling.

When Peter Pindar described De Louthembourg's landscapes as comprising

— brass skies, and golden hills,
And marble bullocks in glass pastures grazing,

he predicted Mr. T. S. Cooper's *On the North-East Coast of Kent* (116), but he did not dream of *A Summer Afternoon* (205), where the cattle look like painted metal in a landscape of the hard-

est stone, in which, however, there is just sense of the grandeur of a group of lofty pines, whose boughs are finely drawn, while their foliage is capably painted. Of *Cooper's Shorthorns* (802), the very title shows how much the cattle of this artist have affected the bucolic mind; those admirable animals have strangely small heads. Hard, smooth, and laboured, this picture will not attract artists.—Dreadfully hard, too, is the painting of Mr. Ansdell in *The Vega of Granada* (458). Still the faces of his silky-fleeced goats are marked by subtleties of expression which almost redeem an otherwise uninteresting production, the technical mode of which, solid and careful as it is, could hardly be less attractive. The lifeless mule and boy do not add to its charms.

Among the more artistic landscapes here is Mr. Batley's *Old Crag Pit* (140), which glows with ruddy colour, is commensurately rich and solid, and lacks only a little sparkling light.—*The Devil's Kitchen* (147), by Mr. C. W. M. Lewis, represents the noble Llyn Cae in a somewhat slight fashion, but it is broad, impressive, and effective.—Contrasting with the above, in its monumental, non-realistic dignity, is Signor Costa's *Sunrise on the Carrara Hills* (172), which we described on p. 355, ante, by its former name, 'Bocca d'Arno.'—A coast meadow, with glimpses of a bright sea in opalescent light, has been painted with fine feeling for a delicate effect by Mr. Stuart Lloyd in his *Sunny Slope* (309).—In the *Gloamin'* (217), by Mr. J. Archer, shows a shallow valley clad in russet, a little shining stream, and a wan sky; it possesses the well worn pathos of a common subject, and, apart from its slightness and *chic*, might have been better done on a much smaller canvas.—Mr. A. Stokes's *A Winter Afternoon in the South of France* (320), being rich in strong local tints, with a broad and true effect, and a good example of much excellent French landscape painting, merits the careful studies of Englishmen.

A Breezy Day in the Channel (345), by Mr. H. Moore, is a study in blue, and depicts waves in lowering weather; it is full of motion and rich studies of nature, but somewhat rough and painty. Its companion, *Evening, Coast of France* (354), by the same, is better; indeed, it is a powerful and harmonious exercise in silvery and greyish tints of the warmest order. It comprises ruddy sands dashed with purple reflections and glowing lustre in the air, where much vapour does not form a veil. In both these coast views the sea is painted with Mr. Moore's characteristic learning.—His worthy companion in art is Mr. E. Gill, whose *North-West Coast of Cornwall* (375), a view near Welcombe, is rather hard and cold, but admirably modelled, replete with fruits of studies of the sea of a kind analogous to those of Mr. C. P. Knight, one of the most faithful of our sea-painters. Here the restless waters heave, but they break only about the rocks. Broader divisions of the lights and shadows would add greatly to the attractions and merit of this fine and masculine example.—There is a great lack of fidelity and solidity in Mr. Colin Hunter's pictures, the best of which this year is *The Sea-Gulls' Toilette* (445), a coast view spoiled by much heavy paint; the whole is more effective than sincere. Such artists as Messrs. Knight and Gill might profitably borrow broad effects of light and shadow from the class of whom Mr. C. Hunter is an eminent member; the solid studies of the former might thus be justified. *Waiting for the Homeward Bound* (1520), two tugs lying-to near the Bass Rock, by Mr. Hunter, in a coarse and painty sky gives easily recognizable suggestions of twilight, with rippling water which is so opaque and heavy that it resembles a slate scree, and we expect to hear the flakes rattle like the moving *débris* of a quarry. It is easy to paint like this; a score of clever men do so.

The West Coast of Sark (590), by Mr. A. Bellin, can boast of tender, pearly light on a

sea of delicate execution, which is a model of exquisitely graded, sheeny flatness.—Resplendent with fierce sunlight, enriched with vividly contrasted tints and light and shade, but looking harder than porphyry where it has been unkindly placed over a door in Gallery XI., is Mr. J. G. Naish's Cornish coast view called *St. Martin's Summer* (1494).—A landscape spotted with shadows of sunlight, exhibiting some excess of paint and a good deal of unrefined power and richness, is the large work of Mr. E. Parton, No. 723, who has not yet fulfilled the promises of former years.—Mr. B. W. Leader is unusually successful in the view of a flooded country in clear evening light and after heavy rain. The treatment is telling and sound, but the painting is rather heavy. The work is called *In the Evening there shall be Light* (737).—Mr. Inchbold's *Lake Leman* (829) contrasts with the above in being extremely thin in painting, and in the ultradelicacy with which he produced a lovely study in turquoise green, showing the clear and shining waters and the grand cliffs enclosing them. Very few landscapes here compare with this in the exquisiteness of its colour and chiaroscuro.—*The Wounded Stag* (793) of Mr. C. E. Johnson, great oaks in sunlight among rocks and ferns, is solid, powerful, but scenic, and not equal to former examples of his craft.

We may now consider the remaining noteworthy portraits, and, grouping each artist's works, take them in the order of the Catalogue. Sir F. S. Roberts's likeness (23) is one of Mr. Oulless's best mosaics in oil colours. Many of the half-tints and tones are lacking, and the handling needs softness and fusion of tints. The design is animated to excess. The secret of the artist's success lies in the prosaic fidelity of his likenesses. To the portrait of *Prof. Monier Williams* (1498) the same criticism is due, but it is less demonstrative.—Mr. F. Holl will run Mr. Oulless hard. The *Robert Few, Esq.* (150), if it is over-broad in painting and shows much space "to let," is a fine piece in Mr. Holl's mezzotint-like manner. He was brought into direct rivalry with Mr. Oulless when the Queen commissioned him to paint Sir F. S. Roberts, as in No. 223, and two works (see No. 23) were produced which may be compared here. It has often occurred to us that the sitter for two such portraits must be embarrassed by comparisons of this nature.—We do not envy the *Masters Rupert and Ernest, Children of E. Guinness, Esq.*, whom Mr. Sant painted in red like two acrobats, and with enormous heads (see No. 211).

Sir A. Hobhouse (466) is by Mr. Holl; a fine and masculine portrait, which grows on the visitor. An even better work is his *Sir C. J. Herries* (1470), leaning back in a chair. It is broadly and powerfully painted.—Contrasted with this, in its refined air, grace of movement, charm of sedate colouring, and sober illumination, is *A Portrait* (193) by Mr. Watts, a young lady in a saffron dress beautifully harmonized with a broad black sash. There is a great difference between such portraiture and the works of Mr. Oulless, Mr. Holl, and their followers. Mr. Watts's models are Tintoretto and Moroni; his younger competitors follow Van der Helst or F. Hals. While lacking the repose of the former, the latter mode of art is sincere and unaffected. Not so the portraiture of Mr. Sant, whose brothers in red we have noticed. It is terribly sentimental, and is not even grandiose, much less grand. The best of Mr. Sant's contributions reminds us of the gentlemanly art of Sir F. Grant; it is *Lieut.-Col. F. Cookson* (266). On the other hand the sentiment of *Maidenhod* (736), a portrait which, technically speaking, is a mechanical imitation of a work of Mr. Millais's which is now in Paris, is at once prosaic and false.—*The Out for a Walk* (1489), by Mr. Storey, is another likeness; this, like some of the above, reproduces the art of one class of the Dutch portraitists, much as Mr. E. Long, in 'The New Fugue' (678), has reproduced,

through the medium, we suspect, of Mr. Storey, the technical conventions of a later and much less masculine branch of the same school.—Mr. Herkomer is a robust, if rather demonstrative, portrait painter, who has made a deep impression by No. 787, the energetically conceived *Archibald Forbes*, which shows how he supposes this "war correspondent" appears in the exercise of his profession. It has the melodramatic air Mr. Herkomer rarely fails to impart.—The very antithesis to this is its pendant in Gallery VIII., Mr. E. Long's *Sir Stafford Northcote* (780), nerveless and boneless, still the best of Mr. Long's portraits.—Mr. Herkomer's *Master of Trinity College, Cambridge* (251), seated in a black gown with the high lights on the white hair and collar, is a masterly example of that fine rendering of the sitter's personality, that embodying of the painter's idea of the man which is one of the best qualities of modern English portraiture, a distinction for which it owes much to Mr. Millais, and a development from older modes which has been fortunately cultivated by Messrs. Oulless, Holl, and Herkomer. No. 251 is marked by admirable flesh-painting, fine appreciation of half-tones, and thoroughly artistic feeling for unity and breadth. Moroni hardly did better. The picture of *B. W. Wynne, Esq.* (729), is almost as good as Dr. Thompson's portrait (251). The whole of it is ably put together and capably painted. Mr. Herkomer has cleverly etched Mr. Millais's *Earl of Beaconsfield* (1265).—Of first-rate quality and somewhat similar to Mr. Herkomer's portraits is Mr. Holl's *Capt. A. M. Sim* (260), which, although a little harsh and over-defined, is full of character, and exhibits pathos in the set lips.—The last portrait painter of distinction on our list is Mr. Orchardson, whose mannered works have superficial merits that recommend him to the public eye. Compared with any of the above the large *Mrs. J. P. B. Robertson* (377) is like a piece of stained glass; it depicts brightly, but without solidity or searching draughtsmanship, a lady in black opposed to a red curtain and sitting in a room where orange and red prevail. An enormous proportion of canvas is devoid of purpose and artistic merit, and there is nothing here which a kit-cat would not have shown sufficiently. Very like a tinted shadow is *J. Macvicar Anderson, Esq.* (561). This fleshless face and this boneless form are weak and flat.—Near it hangs the fine and sober, solid and harmonious *Mdlle. E. C. C.* (588), a lady in a white dress standing with joined hands before a dark grey ground and having dark brown carnations, which is the work of M. Fantin.—We do not care for Mr. John Collier's *Lord Chancellor* (683), in a brown coat. The face is weak, it is not irreproachably drawn, and exhibits a commonplace idea of character. Hardly more valuable is the same artist's prosaic and somewhat loosely painted likeness of *Charles Darwin* (1465), which owes not a little to Mr. Millais's noble Laureate in a cloak.

The collection of water-colour drawings in Gallery IX. is extremely interesting, and more varied if not finer than the Exhibition of the old Society. Our limits forbid more than an enumeration of the remarkable instances among its 250 examples. Mr. Darvall's *Ponte del Paradiso* (874) is a first-rate study of the iron bridge and old walls at Venice.—Miss Patmore's *Kingfisher* (870), a piece of marvellously fine and solid skill, is delicate and faithful.—*The Dying Day* (882) of Mr. W. Stocks, a pool among reeds near a farmhouse and woods, is a little mechanical, but pretty and instinct with sentiment.—*Mountains of the Coulin Forest* (887), a study of moorland and blue hills, attests Mr. C. B. Phillip's fine sense of atmospheric effect and the grandeur of the masses of the hills.—M. Jules Trayer has sent admirable interiors with figures in *Seamstresses, Normandy* (895), and *An Infant School, Normandy* (913), both very remarkable for fine character and expression, and variety of

incidents and actions, and excellent as pictures. The masses of light and colour are well arranged.—*Poppies* (896), by Mr. C. Robertson, is bold, rich in true colour, and vigorously handled.—A good and original view of morning breaking over hills and tumbling masses of white water, with broad painting of rocks, is Mr. A. Croft's *On the Lledr* (902). No. 906, *Valley of the Lledr*, by the same, deserves equal praise.—*The Silent Lake* (905) of Miss G. M. de l'Aubinière, a shallow pond in evening autumnal light, with a grey sheen on the water, is fine in feeling, broad and simple in effect.—*The Woodside* (921) of Miss A. Squire, a child in a meadow at the edge of autumnal woodland, is charmingly pretty, in the style of Mrs. Allingham.—A group of dead woodland and field creatures or "vermin," such as stoats, owls, and jays, nailed in *terrorem* on a wall among sunlit flowers and herbage, and contemplated by a weasel, shows delicate skill and faithful handling and the force of Mr. A. Strutt's notions of colour. It is called "*The way of transgressors is hard*" (922). The *Tottering Steps* (929) of M. A. N. Roussoff is the work of a distinguished painter of such subjects, and represents, with remarkable breadth, felicity of handling, and sobriety of colour, an old priest turning from an altar while he is surrounded by sculptured and many-tinted marbles and solemn shadows. The effect is very rich.—*A Thames Hamlet* (930) is by M. A. de Bréanski, who has delineated red-brick walls and red-tile roofs solidly and with happy force of rich local tints.—We commend generally Mr. T. G. Linnell's *Bridle Path* (939); Mr. W. E. Croxford's *Close of Autumn* (946); *Sunset* (949), by Mr. G. Marks; Mr. Snape's *Birds and Fuel* (956); Mr. A. Strange's *Deserted* (957); Mr. B. O. Stocks's *Young Haddock* (965); the *Monte Leone* (966) of Mr. W. J. Palmer; the *Peewit* (967) of Mrs. C. Rossiter; the *Sulpicia* (970) of Mr. Henshall; Mr. J. R. Wells's *Salt Marsh* (976); Miss E. Redgrave's *Tin Ghaut, Whitby* (977); Mr. J. T. Watts's "*A silvery morning on a quiet shore*" (987) and *Grove of Young Birches* (1004); Mr. A. F. Grace's *A Winter's Afternoon* (991); the *Dead Bullfinch* (1013) of Miss K. Street; the *Wallflowers* (1014) of Miss M. E. Butler; the *Wallflowers* (1035) of Miss E. Bywater; the *Trespassers* (1049) of Mr. R. Meyerheim; and the learned, somewhat stiff and dry, but solidly studied and honourably drawn *Prelude* (1058) and the full-length figure of a lady inhaling the perfume of a lily (1080), both the works of Miss E. Martineau.

The Lecture Room has this year been allotted to the sculptors, and as it is admirably fitted for the purpose the sculpture shows to more advantage than formerly; on reaching the top of the staircase the visitor is no longer confronted by rows of ghastly busts. Our notes, in the order of the Catalogue, begin in the Central Hall. There are signs of careful studies of nature and good realistic form in Mr. A. G. Atkinson's *St. Stephen* (1548), bound and kneeling.—Mr. O. Ford's *Sir Rowland Hill* (1556), designed for the Royal Exchange, is simple, but commonplace in design and rather roughly and heavily modelled.—Mr. J. A. Acton's bust of *John Landseer* (1569) is a capital likeness of the argumentative, dogmatic old gentleman, who was a sturdy champion of his art, and an excellent engraver in the learned manner of his time.—Mr. Boehm has been the reverse of fortunate in *John, Lord Lawrence* (1566), a big and swaggering figure, coarse and demonstrative; a man like this would have driven the East into rebellion: in sentiment, proportions, and treatment this is a statue of a heavy dragoon. *Thomas Carlyle* (1672), by the same sculptor, is to be erected in bronze on the Chelsea Embankment. The design is simple and unpretending; the likeness, though prosaic and without animation, is sufficient as a mere likeness. The draperies, although not irreproachable, are not ridiculous.—Mr. P. Ball's *Lancashire Witch* (1571), a naked figure in the act of testing the

toughness of a sword-blade on her knee, is not easily understood, but the idea is picturesque. The work is animated, and considerable knowledge of natural forms is displayed in a somewhat rough mode of modelling.—Mr. G. Simonds's *Raja Kali Krishna Bahadur* (1573), seated, in an Indian costume, is good, because it is marked by repose and simplicity.—*Ye Fairie Tale* (1575), two children, portraits, is by far the best of Mr. P. Papworth's works. It is a compact, well-composed group of natural figures, which are well draped; their actions are animated and their expressions lively. Perhaps the heads are a little too big. That they are good likenesses is obvious.

Mr. A. Fontana's bust of *Miss E. Terry* (1579) is modelled with Italian tact and technical felicity, and interesting because the face is at once voluptuous and cynical.—Mr. Belt's *Douglas Duchess of Cleveland* (1582) is well modelled and an excellent likeness.—The stagey conventionalities of the design of Mr. W. Calder Marshall's *Edipus at Colonus* (1601) are an anachronism nowadays. The forms are empty, while the invention is superficial. Sculpture has long since passed this stage, and is either intensely animated, pathetic, and picturesque—as in Mr. Legros's *Sailor's Wife* (1676), to which we shall return—or, as in Mr. H. Thornycroft's *Artemis* (1644), aims at beauty and energy, and abhors stage classicisms and mere posing for effect.—Mr. F. Calcott's *A Mother's Love* (1620) belongs to the same class as Mr. Legros's sculptures, of which the picturesque domesticities of M. Dalou were the harbingers in this country. A young fishwife moves in a swinging walk, while she carries a baby sleeping in her shawl on one arm, and with the other grasps vigorously a large basket filled with fish. This ably executed figure is not too rough for the subject.—Messrs. P. Cockerell and A. Fabbrucci have sent a capital Donatello-like group of St. George clad in armour and defeating the dragon (1624), which we should like to see in the place of the griffin of Temple Bar.

Mr. H. Thornycroft's statuette of *Lord Beaconsfield* (1626) is a cleverly conceived design; the action is lively and the modelling neat and crisp, but the face is more picturesque than adequate—indeed, it could not be justly dealt with in the mode of this statuette. The long, lean, and springy figure is not that of the Premier. A far finer thing is the same sculptor's *Artemis* (1644), the huntress with her dog and bow, designed in a manner which is a somewhat florid version of the antique, and curiously like that of the revival under Hadrian. This attractive figure is distinguished by energy of conception, fortunate if not exhaustive studies, and felicitous tact in execution. Very happy, if somewhat complicated, is the arrangement of the curves of the limbs, the dog, and the bow. The flesh is represented in a mode analogous to, but rather less florid than, the picked realistic manner of Coyzevox, whose '*La Paix*' we take to be one of the choicest works of its time. A little touch of over-demonstrativeness in the movement and handling of this figure is the only unfavourable element in the design and execution of a remarkable statue, which is finer than the much praised *Teucer* (1665). The latter looks, of course, better in the material, bronze, for which it was designed, than in the plaster of last year.—The *Undine* (1633) of Miss A. J. Walters, issuing like an undulating column of water from her *quelle*, which the sculptress has, oddly enough, translated into a brick structure, is very pretty, but somewhat exaggerated and fantastic.—We are charmed by Miss A. M. Chaplin's models of animals, of which *Flora* (1634), a collie, is a fair example.

Mr. Woolner has sent no statues. Fine technical skill, noble insight into character, and nobility of style appear in the medallion of *James Spedding* (1637). We do not care about the operose design of the *Science Research Medal* (1617), which lacks spontaneity. The *Earl of*

Clanwilliam (1675) is a first-rate bust.—That *Eight Impressions from Steel Dies* (1653) appear here is noteworthy, apart from the merits of the works of Mr. J. T. Foot.—We have already admired and described at length Mr. H. H. Armstead's recumbent portrait effigy of *Anthony Gibbs, Esq.* (1673). The spirited and original statue in marble called *My Dainty Ariel* (1680), to which we have before referred, is here. So is the vigorous and original *David and the Lion* (1685).—In Mr. Legros's group of the *Sailor's Wife* (1676) the mother sits, wears a French cloak and cap, and has a boy at her side, whose head is in her lap. It has a happy composition, and extreme pathos is in the design, with a face of intense expressiveness.—Mr. Boehm's *Right Hon. J. Bright* (1677) is like him. Why should the face express contumelious manners and a sarcastic mood?—The *Automate* (1696) of Mr. G. A. Lawson, a capital piece of decorative sculpture, is a large, life-size figure, partly covered with draperies, some portions of which are difficult to understand. The lines are effective and picturesque, the style is florid, if not exaggerated, in its effectiveness; the execution is rough. After looking at the collection of sculptures it is our conviction that the public should be thankful to those Academicians who restricted the number and raised the standard of the busts, the marvellous atrociousness of which used to make a deep impression on the visitor. Among the mysteries no critic has fathomed is why men should employ other men to make hideous caricatures in marble, bronze, and terra-cotta.

We select a few examples from the architectural drawings, an uninteresting show in Gallery X; and we do so while under impressions due to a visit to the corresponding gallery in the Salon, where a noble class of exhaustive studies is elaborately and honourably illustrated, with room for its fit display in numerous and beautiful drawings of a kind hardly known to the British architect. Mr. J. J. Stevenson's *Free Church at Crieff* (1102) is lofty, perhaps too narrow for its breadth, enriched with good details, cleverly adapted to two levels, and distinguished by dignity and character. *Two London Houses* (1110), by the same, impress us with the idea that the designer is working in opposition to his conviction in favour of Gothic architecture and his native taste. How else can we account for the ugly and meaningless gables of the garret windows, and the bad taste of the heads of the windows of the corner house, while there is so much that is agreeable in the style, the fine proportions, and expressive character of the larger masses and all the other parts?—A *London School* (1113), by Mr. E. R. Robson, is an attempt to improve on the meanness and ugliness of the Dutch type by the infusion, so to say, of loftier modes of thinking and forms of detail, yet it is by no means one of the able designer's best works.—The *Interior of St. Elizabeth's, Reddish* (1130), by Mr. A. Waterhouse, possesses large proportions without grandeur; but good taste is shown in the appropriation of details from old examples, and just sense of the requirements of a town church. The exterior view of the same church, No. 1139, is much better, but in it we have bigness rather than greatness, because the proportions of the masses are defective in character. The minor parts are neat rather than fine.—Mr. T. G. Jackson's *New Buildings for Brasenose College* (1136) are admirable as showing how intelligently he has studied collegiate architecture; the addition of a dominant feature would do good.—Mr. J. D. Sedding's picturesque *Children's Hospital, Mark Street, Finsbury* (1163), is massive, broad, and dignified, but fitter for a range of great storehouses in a Rhenish city than for the purpose in view.—Mr. J. O. Scott's *Proposed Cathedral for the Falkland Islands* (1168) is well adapted for the latitude, not without dignity and expressiveness; those who desire such a church might well copy St. Magnus, at Kirkwall, at once.—Messrs. E. George & Peto have contributed some good

designs, of which *Harrington Gardens, S.W.* (1180), is the best; a capital example of well-chosen and arranged forms in brick, of the North German type of the sixteenth century, much superior to the Jacobean *Buchan Hall* (1186).—Mr. N. Shaw's *House at Hampstead* (1221), though picturesque, like many of his designs, owes too much to the pattern-books. His *St. James's Branch of the Alliance Insurance Company* (1224) is notable for a dignified idea, but over-fenestration has deprived the work of repose.

Apart from engravings we have already noticed there are but few fine specimens in the above-named gallery. Among the best miniatures are Mr. Raimbach's *Portrait of a Lady* (1359); Mr. Basebe's *Mrs. Seymour* (1358); Miss A. Dixon's *Group* (1357); Miss E. M. Grace's "*Sonny*" (1369), a boy in a white dress; and Mr. E. Tayler's *Muriel* (1389) and his *Son of H. Sturges, Esq.* (1391).

THE LANDSCAPES OF SIGNOR COSTA.

In the Fine-Art Society's Rooms, New Bond Street, have been collected about sixty pictures in oil by this distinguished artist. The private view is appointed for to-day (Saturday), the public will be admitted on Monday next. Some of them have been already noticed in these columns. They are all noble and poetical works. We cannot do better than give a summary of the impression produced by them *en masse*, and analyze a few of the most beautiful and characteristic. There is not one without a thought and purpose proper to itself, and not one repeats another. The subjects, whether the effect chosen be silvery or rosy dawn, moonrise, sunset, grey daylight, or noonday sunlight, are all distinct and characteristic. Italian effects differ from English, and the author's mind reflects both faithfully. But Signor Costa is much more than a painter of realistic landscapes. His realism has no commonness, and, being nobly faithful, is so in the sense in which the Elgin marbles are faithful—by the choiceness and dignity of their types and forms, the chastity, delicacy, and wealth of colours and tones. They have something that is not unlike the stately sentiment of M. Harpignies's landscapes, but they are more varied, and the execution is far finer and purer. They have something of the austere classic "romance" of Gaspar Poussin, together with the refinement of the choicest art of the nineteenth century in its gravest mood.

The large picture called *The Mountains of Carrara* (No. 47) is heroic in the truest sense. The pile of blue hills, so perfect is the dignity of their masses, seems statue-like in its repose. The blueness of an Italian atmosphere imparts richness to every variety of the tint. Here a peak is pale azure, another is indigo, a third borrows a ruddy tinge, the next a crimson, then a pallid glow is due to the sun, which, low down in the picture, casts long blue bars among the nearer trees and projects the shadows of the broom far along the sand of the foreground. The mid-distance, a forest, is half veiled by exquisitely graded vapours, of which the lower portions are dense blue, while the higher seem to fade to pale azure and grey. *Naworth Castle* (43) is a contrast to the above. It is a study in varieties of green, from the dark foliage of the yews in the garden to the vivid verdure of the front, where the highest accent is a lady's silken dress. The towers, distinct in purple shadows and warmer lights, rise solid against white clouds which have a rosy tinge, and the greyish blue of the sky. *Bocca d'Arno* (37A), an almost monumental picture of hills on the further side of the river and receding into the distance, and half absorbed by the warm silvery mists at their feet, belongs to Lord Wharnclyffe. It is a gem of coloration; the disposition of the masses is majestic, the simplicity and stateliness of its forms are classic. As we said in "The Private Collections of England," No. LIII., it is "a masterpiece in a grave eclectic style." No. 34

shows *Venice in the Morning*. Pale rosy dawn gathers about the buildings which bar the mid-distance; its many delicate sky-tints of warm white, azure, and wan gold are exquisitely reflected by the water extending between the quays from which those buildings rise and the group of black boats in front. Where the dark shadows of the latter are projected into the water, green sub-aqueous vegetation glimmers in innumerable hues.

Earth's Last Kiss to the Dying Day (16) is one of the most important pictures in this collection. It is a coast view, where the green billows break on sands which are purple in the shaded parts, orange and silver where the light diversely touches them. The lover of fine draughtsmanship will notice the rendering of the contours of the water here, whether with an undulating fringe of foam it turns to fall, or whether it races up the sloping sand in broad and gleaming sheets which are laced with white at their edges. Right in the distance is the purple rock of Gorgona; behind it, and far beyond the horizon, the last flush of daylight, breaking through a gap of the nearer mist, reveals, although but dimly, the mysterious beauty of the remotest cumuli. A line of pallid light runs along the horizon, leaving the dark-green sea edge distinct. Through the lower portions of the drifting bluish clouds blushes that are smaller and fainter than that over Gorgona appear, and repeat the ruddiness of the latter. Rich as this work is in incidental varieties of tint and tone, it is perfectly simple, and even monumental in its expressiveness and choice fidelity. We recommend to the admiration of the visitor No. 57, the *Alban Mountains*, after an autumnal sunset, a small picture painted in the afterglow and distinguished by the massive colouring of the landscape and the breadth and simplicity of its chiaroscuro, which includes the line of ruddy oaks in the middle, their blackish shadows, and the brightness of the green broom plants in front. *Bamborough Castle* (59) has its drift of yellow sand, purple sun shadows, and golden light. No. 3 is the splendid landscape we noticed, *Athenæum*, No. 2587, p. 676, in the Academy of 1877, with the title of "View near Bocca d'Arno," No. 397. The distant hills have the colour of enamel, a purity and softness of their own. *View of Capri* (13) is remarkable for the tenderness of the colour of the shadow in the front, and the beauty of the local tints of the bright hillside and the dun cloud, behind which on our right the full moon descends.

Apart from those large considerations of style; sentiment, and treatment to which we have already referred as distinguishing the art of Signor Costa, it is right to speak with admiration of the exquisite harmonies of his colouring in general, and in particular to praise that wealth of colour within colour which occurs in such parts of his works as the shadowed foreground of "Earth's Last Kiss," which will charm the student as much as a fine piece of Turner's best painting.

L'EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE PEINTURE, RUE DE SÈZE, PARIS.

AN exhibition of an interesting character has been lately opened in a handsome new hall constructed for the purpose by M. G. Petit, a well-known picture dealer of Paris. It is intended to collect in it paintings from various countries and by many masters. The present gathering is experimental, and not so complete as it is hoped, its successors will be; it, however, contains a number of fine things, among which the following are noteworthy. Eleven works by J. Dupré comprise the noble *Environs de Southampton* (No. 1), in which enormous masses of white and golden cumuli with black shadows float over a flat country and are partly reflected by a pool in an otherwise gloomy river; some horses are in front near a drain. It is a perfect example of the artist's grave inspiration and his bold and rich painting.—

M. J. L. Gérôme is fully represented by seven pictures, among which are the dreadful and well-known *Porte de la Mosquée el Assaneyn, où furent exposées les Têtes des Beys révoltés* (13), *Rue au Caire* (12), and the *Femme au Bain* (17).—M. P. Baudry's art is seen to advantage in a comparatively early work, *La Vague* (19), a fine nudity, which derives its name from the large billow that curls over to beat the sand behind a nymph. There is questionable drawing in the nymph's torso and legs; but the grey and silvery tones of the carnations are worthy of Bronzino, whose flesh painting is allied to that of this figure. The sweetness of its expression and the grace of the attitudes of the hands have something that is artificial. Near this is a lovely small version of the famous *Leda* (22) of the same artist; she is standing naked, with blue drapery behind her figure, and with one hand at her chin, thinking of the swan at her side. The greyiness of the fair carnations, which are seen in the reflected sunlight and shadows of the wood, is delicious. The *Madeleine* (20) was painted in 1858, and is distinguished by the same qualities; the greyiness of the silvery-toned flesh harmonizes with a blue mantle spread over her knees; she sits at the entrance of a cavern, and her face has a luxuriously sorrowful expression. The management of the tones and of the light reflected in the shadows has produced fine finish here. *Amphytrite* (24) and *Cybèle* (23) deserve notice with *Portrait de M. E. About* (26) and *Portrait de mon Frère* (27).

M. Alfred Stevens has a leading place, contributing *L'Orpheline* (30), *Plage* (31), and *Automne* (41), the last a sun-flecked garden scene, where a child in white is the central element, and a lady in pink occupies a seat. The *Jeune Fille aux Fleurs* (38) is a beautiful life-size, half-length figure of a girl carrying flowers, and remarkable for the softness and plumpness of her flesh, and the sweet expression of pure youthfulness in her features. Red poppies and other sumptuous blossoms harmonize with her carnations and her white dress. *Les Visiteuses* (32) we saw in Paris in 1878; it gives the interior of a drawing-room, where three ladies, in pink, yellow, and blue, discuss the toys of a little girl. The gilded walls and Japanese decorations, which comprise black and red cabinets, a rose-coloured table-cover, and a citron-tinted couch, are elements of a difficult and successful exercise in colour.—Eight pictures by M. Israëls display nearly all the best qualities of his art; they include *Mère et Enfant* (56); *Le Halage* (60); *Les Pauvres du Village* (53), fishermen distributing some of their captures to needy neighbours; and the pathetic *Le Bénédicité* (57) and *De la Lumière dans les Ténèbres* (54).—The able Russian painters Bogoluboff and Pokitnow are happily represented by eighteen pictures.

Mr. Alma Tadema, who, with Mr. Millais, represents England in this Exposition Internationale, has sent a newly finished picture, which was not ready for the current Academy, and is now called *Le Baiser d'Adieu* (79). The scene is the entrance of a Roman house. A lady is about to depart in the bronze biga which occupies part of the road before the stepping-block placed on the curb of the footway in front of the mansion. The open valves of the door, on one side of which a silent slave, not fortunately designed, waits, permit an exterior view, including the chariot, its parasol extended overhead, its impatient bay horses, and its attendants, and the vista of a long street with, on one side, booths and their sunblinds in brilliant light, and many people hurrying on their business, among whom a soothsayer, with his harbinger and flute-player, may be observed. The vista ends in the arched and plastered walls of an amphitheatre, which are crowned by the standing poles and their radial cords, destined to sustain the *velum* over the heads of the spectators. Standing on the elaborate mosaic of the entrance, a matron, still

young, tall and lithe, and clad for travelling, turns with loving gracefulness to kiss the girl in olive-grey, who ardently embraces her mother. The actions of the hands of each figure are beautifully designed and as beautifully executed. This picture will probably be at the Academy next year. The artist's other contributions are already known to our readers; they comprise *Un Bain Romain* (80), the small upright picture of ladies before a spouting dolphin; *La Lecture* (85), a young man extended on a bench and reading; *Ave Caesar, Io Saturnalia* (81), the more brilliant and later of two versions; *Au Tepidarium* (82); and two portraits.—Mr. Millais, in whom the French recognize a Frenchman, contributes what are by no means his best works, *La Jeunesse de Sir W. Raleigh* (86) and two portraits of ladies.—Herr L. Knaus's *L'Enterrement* (89), representing a procession attending a black-palmed coffin in the sunlit glade of a wood, is one of his very best designs and more solid pictures. It was at the French Gallery many years ago, and much commended by the *Athenæum*. *Les Bohémiens* (90), *Le Lendemain d'une Fête* (91), *La Petite Sœur* (93), and *Le Coq du Village* (94) demand mention among the highly dramatic works of this intelligent but overpraised artist.—Prof. Menzel is not completely represented by his small *La Procession* (95), which shows priests and their attendants during the *fête Dieu*, moving, with admirably expressed animation and variety of character, towards a church, and in mixed sunlight and shadow: an excellent and effective picture.—The other contributors to this collection—which is very fairly comparable with the French Gallery, Pall Mall, when under the able management of Mr. Gambart—are MM. de Nittis, R. de Madrazo, Charlemont, and Wahlberg.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CARLISLE.

The general arrangements for the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Carlisle from August 1st to August 8th, under the presidency of the Bishop of Carlisle, are now completed. The section of Antiquities will be presided over by Mr. John Evans, that of History by Mr. Freeman, and that of Architecture by Mr. Beresford Hope. The meeting is under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenants of Cumberland and Westmoreland, the High Sheriff of Cumberland, the American Minister, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Mr. G. J. Howard, M.P. The vice-presidents of sections are as follows: *Antiquities*, Sir C. Anderson, Bart., Dr. Collingwood Bruce, Sir W. Guise, Bart., Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. E. Peacock, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, and the Rev. Canon Simpson; *History*, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Rev. M. Creighton, the Dean of Ely, Mr. R. Ferguson, M.P., Mr. J. Heywood, Mr. W. F. Skene, and Mr. S. Tucker (Somerset); *Architecture*, the Dean of Carlisle, Mr. G. T. Clark, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, Mr. J. H. Parker, and the Rev. Precentor Venables. The temporary museum will be formed under the direction of Mr. R. S. Ferguson (happily mayor of the famous Border city) and of the Rev. T. Lees. The following are some of the places and objects of interest which will be visited:—Kirkoswald Castle, "Long Meg and her Daughters," Brougham Castle and camp, Mayborough, Yanwath Hall, Lowther Castle, Penrith Castle, Rose Castle, Birdsall Camp, Roman Wall, Lanercost Priory, Naworth Castle, Burgh-by-Sands, Holm Cultram Abbey, Hexham Priory, Houseteads (Bordovicus), Melrose Abbey, &c. A large number of papers have been promised for the sectional meetings, and their reading, together with the work of the excursions—not to mention a conversation by the Mayor and one by the Dean and Chapter—will make up a very full and busy week, the proper ordering of which will tax to the utmost the well-known energy of Mr. Ferguson.

SALES.

MESSES. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 27th ult. the following pictures, from various collections:—A. Elzheimer, The Baptism of Christ, 9l. De Heem, Still Life and Insects on a Slab, 24l. Rembrandt, Portrait of a Gentleman, in a black dress and hat, with white collar, 36l. C. Jansens, Portrait of Milton, in black dress and white collar, in an oval, 141l. R. Ruysch, Portrait of the Artist, 12l.; A Group of Fruit and Still Life on a Table, 183l. Moucheron and Lingelbach, A Grand Landscape, with muleteers at a ford, 38l. G. Dow, A Peasant Boy, in a brown dress and cap, 84l. N. Berchem, A Landscape, with peasant and animals, 18l. Van Goyen, A Dutch River Scene, with boats and figures, 10l.; A Village Festival on the Banks of a River, 78l. Greuze, A Girl reading 'La Nouvelle Héloïse,' 262l. Rembrandt, The Nativity and Adoration of the Shepherds, 315l. De Seghers, Flowers and Insects round a Sculptured Niche, with a portrait of Rubens in grisaille in the centre, 74l. Le Nain, A Group of Peasants, with a horse, dog, and sheep in a landscape, 162l. Weenix, A Landscape, with a sportsman and dog attacking two swans in the foreground, 90l. Claude, Juno confiding Io to the Care of Argus, 451l. D. Teniers, La Fumeuse, 420l.; A Landscape, with two peasants with a dog tending sheep, goats, and pigs, 56l. B. Denner, Head of an Old Woman, in black dress, white cap, and lace bodice, 126l. T. Gainsborough, Portrait of Miss Tyler, of Bath, 693l.; Portrait of the Hon. Caroline Sackville when a Child, 52l.; A Wheelwright's Shop (in water colours), 5l.; A Study from Nature of some famous Beech Trees in the Woods at Foxley, with a view of Yazor Church in the distance, 15l.; Portrait of Miss Cholmley, 1,123l.; Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Dehany and her Daughter, 157l. J. Opie, Portrait of the Painter at the Age of Seventeen, 42l. Sir J. Reynolds, Portrait of Admiral the Hon. Augustus Keppel, 55l.; Portrait of a Gentleman, in crimson dress, 9l.; Duchess of Ancaster, leaning on her arm, 31l.; Dr. Archibald Bower, 22l.; Richard Yeo, R.A., 21l.; Dr. Hawkesworth, author of 'Cook's Voyages,' 23l.; Ramsay Richard Graham, 21l. G. Stubbs, A Lion attacking a Horse, 36l. Bust of Oliver Cromwell, in statuary marble, in armour, wearing the Dunbar Medal, supposed to be by Bernini, 556l. It will be noticed that some of these prices were amazingly small. Reynolds's 'Keppel' is a marvellous piece of execution, probably the original study for the picture in the National Portrait Gallery; the De Heem is a gem in its way; the De Seghers is very fine.

The following important works of art, belonging to the collection of the Vicomte du Bus de Gisignies, were sold at Brussels lately, in continuation of a previously reported sale (see p. 644, ante):—Van Dyck, Portrait of M. Louisa de Tassis, 26,000 fr.; Portrait of A. Van Stalbert, 3,000 fr., to the gallery at Ghent; The Calvary, 3,200 fr. Fyt, Cart loaded with Game, 7,500 fr., for the gallery at Brussels; Dogs and Game, 4,200 fr. J. Van Goyen, Sea-piece, 8,000 fr., to M. Sedelmeyer; Landscape (otherwise attributed to S. Ruysdael), 5,600 fr., to the gallery at Brussels. F. Hals, Family Portrait, 37,500 fr., to M. Hollander. Hondekoeter, A Cock, Hen, and Geese, 12,000 fr., to Sir H. Barron, Secretary of the British Legation. Mignon, Dead Game, 4,100 fr. Rubens, The Virgin and Infant Christ, 15,500 fr., to M. Sedelmeyer. Rachel Ruysch, Flowers, 3,200 fr. F. Snyders, A Pantry, 8,700 fr., to M. Pauwels. G. Tilborch, Flemish Fête, 11,000 fr. A. Van Utrecht and D. Teniers the Younger, A Pantry, 7,700 fr. W. Van de Velde the Younger, Naval Combat, 6,600 fr. P. de Vos, Hunting the Stag, 13,200 fr., a very clear example, in good condition, to the gallery at Brussels. C. de Vos, Portrait of a Man, 4,300 fr.; Portrait of a Woman, 12,500 fr. J. B.

Weenix, A Sleeping Shepherdess, 3,100 fr. F. Desportes, Game, watched by four Hunting Dogs, 4,050 fr. The total sum realized at this sale was 595,639 fr.

At the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, the following examples have found purchasers:—Troyon, Le Retour du Marché, 11,100 fr.; En Forêt, 5,600 fr. J. Dupré, La Rentrée des Moutons, 10,605 fr.; La Mare, 5,100 fr. Decamps, Les Juifs au Prétoire, 10,250 fr.; Le Christ et la Samaritaine, 4,500 fr. Gérôme, La Caravane, 4,500 fr.

Five-Part Gossip.

MR. EASTLAKE has made considerable progress with his notes on continental picture galleries, which are to be published with numerous illustrations, and will describe selected examples from the most important foreign collections, including those at the Louvre, Munich, Cassel, Berlin, the Brera, and other places. This work will be not a collection of catalogues, but a critical description of fine works belonging to each gallery, chosen in order to assist visitors, not to exhaust the subject.

MORE and more remonstrances reach us every week with regard to the delay in the publication of the new revised edition of the larger catalogue of the National Gallery, a work of considerable importance, which is, we believe, in the press. Some of our correspondents say that the old catalogue, about which a somewhat unreasonable amount of impatience was manifested, had better be reissued until the amended edition is available. The abridgment of the new catalogue, a terse and comprehensive publication, is the only available account of the collection in Trafalgar Square.

M. A. BLANCHARD has undertaken to engrave for Mr. Lefèvre Mr. Alma Tadema's picture now exhibiting in the Rue de Sèze, Paris, but not yet exhibited in London, and entitled 'The Parting Kiss.'

THE five pictures of 'The Senses,' by Gonzales Coques, lately bought for the National Gallery (see p. 644), will be in their places in a day or two. In 1857 they were in the possession of Dr. Decordes, of Brussels; afterwards in that of the Vicomte du Bus de Gisignies. They have in common broad and pure carnations, with solid lights and clear brownish shadows; the dresses are grey or light brownish-grey; transparent brown shadows attest the freedom of the painter and the lightness of his touch, as the firm, precise, and exquisitely dexterous handling, the fine and yet frank draughtsmanship, prove the admirable skill of his hands. The breadth of the effects, the simplicity of the chromatic schemes they exhibit, and the massing of the elements throughout attest the fine sense of style which enabled Coques to paint these very small works as broadly and vigorously as if they were life size. In respect to style no Van Dyck nor Velazquez could surpass 'Le Toucher' ('Touch'), which represents a young man seated, holding a bleeding staff in his left hand, while from his cleverly shortened bare arm the blood of a little vein is spouting to a pewter plate, in which a saucer receives the crimson jet. With intense attention he watches the stream. Long brown hair hangs in graceful masses about his intelligent face. 'L'Odorat' ('Smell') shows a gentleman sitting at a table before a pewter dish, smoking, with a meditative air which is admirably expressive. 'L'Ouïe' ('Hearing') shows a middle-aged man sitting near a table, on which is a red cloth, and playing on a lute. 'Le Goût' ('Taste') represents a gentleman seated at a table, on which are a plate of oysters, condiments, bread, and a knife; over one of his arms is a napkin; he is about to drink from a large glass goblet. 'La Vue' ('Sight') is a portrait of the painter Robert Vanden Hoecke, in three-quarters view to our left, with a palette on his left thumb, a brush and mahl-stick in the same hand; he is

holding up in his right hand a drawing of a sea-shore, while he looks as if calling on us to admire it.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings will be held in the hall of the Society of Arts on the 9th inst. at 2.45 P.M. The chair will be taken by Mr. James Bryce, M.P. Mr. William Morris will read the report of the work done by the Society during the past year.

AN effort is to be made to bring together, in connexion with the meeting of the Church Congress at Derby this year, an exhibition of ecclesiastical art somewhat more worthy of the name than previous attempts.

MR. ALFRED MARKS, to whose labours in illustrating the history of Da Vinci's cartoon of St. Anne and the Virgin, now in the possession of the Royal Academy, we alluded while reviewing the collection of old masters' works in Burlington House in 1879, will on the 28th inst. read an elaborate essay on the drawing to the Royal Society of Literature.

ON Wednesday next M. Paul Chevallier will sell, in the Hôtel Drouot, the ancient pictures forming the collection of the Comte de **, including works of the French school of the seventeenth century, Drouais, Duplessis, Danloux, Largillière, Van Loo, Vestier, and Madame Vigée-Lebrun; likewise 'Oiseaux de Basse-Cour,' by G. de Hondeloeter; Van de Meulen's 'Siège d'une Ville des Flandres'; 'Portrait de Anne de Joyeuse, Grand Amiral de France,' by F. Porbus; and others.

A STATUE of Christ, carved by Girardon, has been recovered from a dark corner between two wooden structures in the cathedral at Soissons, where it has lain for eighty years.

ON p. 644, *ante*, we described Rossetti's address as 6, Cleveland Street; it should have been 7.

THE so-called Francia—a fine picture, though not a Francia—which Mr. Burton lately acquired in Italy, as before stated by us, has arrived in Trafalgar Square, and will be added to the National Gallery when a few repairs have been effected.

M. NARCISSE LECOMTE, who is known as the engraver of the 'Dante et Béatrix' of Ary Scheffer; the 'Virgen del Pez,' by Raphael at Madrid; the 'Vierge au Voile' in the Louvre, and other noteworthy pictures, died the week before last.

THE Government of Colombia, South America, has bought from Constancio Franco a collection of paintings in oil, representing the champions of Colombian liberty. The Government has also sent to Europe at its cost Señor Epifanio Garay to study painting, chiefly in Paris. On his return Señor Garay undertakes to teach painting for four years in a national establishment.

DR. ROUIRE presents us, in M. Drapeyron's *Revue de Géographie*, with an important instalment of the archaeological work done by him and other men of science attached to the flying columns of French troops which have recently traversed Tunisia in all directions. Of the numerous ruins in the midst of which French soldiers pitched their camps, those of Thysdrus are, perhaps, the most interesting. Dr. Rouire has carefully measured the amphitheatre there, and pronounces it to be only second in size to the Colosseum in Rome. Underground galleries appear to lead from beneath it into the open country, but the suggestion that there existed a subterranean canal, through which sea water used for the sham sea fights was carried thither, is rejected, as the ruins lie at an elevation of 600 feet above the sea level. Excavations have yielded a few antiquities, and Dr. Rouire has succeeded, after a long search, in discovering an inscription.

MUSIC

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
MADAME ADELINA PATTI.—SATURDAY, June 3rd, 'IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA' (first time this season). Roles: Madame Adeline Patti; Figaro, Signor Cotogni; Basilio, Signor de Reszke; and Almaviva, Signor Nicolini. Conductor, Signor Brignani.
MADAME SEMBRICH.—MONDAY, June 5th, 'IL SERAGLIO.' Madame Sembrich, Madame Valleria, Mons. Gailhard, and Signor Frapelli.
MADAME PAULINE LUCCA.—TUESDAY, June 6th, 'L'AFRICAIN.' Madame Pauline Lucca, Madame Valleria, Signor Pandolfini, and Mons. Sylva.
Doors open at 8 o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.
The Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from 10 till 5.
Orchestra Stalls, 1s. 3s.; Side Boxes on the First Tier, 3s. 2s.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 12s. 6d.; Balcony stalls, 15s.; Pit Tickets, 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

THE WEEK.

'DEURY LANE.—German Opera: 'Lohengrin' and 'Die Meistersinger.'
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—'Carmen.'
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Cowen's Concert.

LAST Saturday's performance of 'Lohengrin' at Drury Lane was interesting from the various changes in the cast. The part of Elsa was sustained by Fräulein Malten instead of Frau Sucher, while Fräulein Schefsky replaced Frau Garso-Dely as Ortrud, and owing to the hoarseness of Dr. Kraus, who was to have sung Telramund, his place was taken by Herr Gura. Fräulein Malten seemed to be somewhat less suited to the part of Elsa than to that of Leonora; her talent, we think, lies rather in the delineation of powerful dramatic situations than of mystic and dreamy characters such as that of the heroine of 'Lohengrin.' Hence she appeared to most advantage in the final scene of the work, in which Elsa's repentance and despair were admirably depicted, while in the earlier parts of the opera her impersonation was less sympathetic than that of Frau Sucher. Fräulein Schefsky as Ortrud was satisfactory, if not particularly striking, while Herr Gura did full justice to the important part of Telramund. Herr Koegel as the King was in better voice than on his first appearance in that character, and therefore produced far more effect with his share of the music; while the *ensemble*, both as regards chorus and orchestra, left absolutely nothing to desire.

The first production in this country of 'Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg,' which took place on Tuesday evening, was, it need hardly be said, one of the most important events of an unusually eventful musical season. The libretto of this work, which was originally intended as a comic pendant to 'Tannhäuser,' was written nearly twenty years before the music, which was completed in 1867, the first performance of the work taking place at Munich, under the direction of Dr. Hans von Bülow, in June, 1868. Before proceeding to speak of the music it will be expedient to give, as succinctly as may be, an outline of the plot of the work; and we shall best do this in the words of the composer. In a pamphlet published in 1851, entitled 'Eine Mittheilung an meine Freunde,' Wagner writes:—

"Immediately after the conclusion of 'Tannhäuser' (in 1845), I was fortunate in being able to visit a Bohemian bathing-place for the benefit of my health. Here, as on all occasions when I have been able to withdraw myself from the air of the footlights, and from my official duties in such an atmosphere, I soon felt myself in a light and joyous mood. For the first time, and with artistic significance, a gaiety peculiar to my character manifested itself within me. Almost without premeditation I had a short time previously resolved that my next should be a comic opera. I remember that this determination re-

sulted principally from the advice of well-meaning friends, who wished me to write an opera in a 'lighter style,' because this, they said, would procure my admission to the German theatres, and thus ensure that success by the continued want of which my outward circumstances had been seriously threatened.

"As among the Athenians of old a tragedy was followed by a merry satirical piece, there suddenly appeared to me, during this journey for my health, the picture of a comic play which might suitably be made to serve as a satirical supplement to my 'Sängerkrieg auf Wartburg.' This was 'Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg,' with Hans Sachs at their head. I conceived Hans Sachs as the last example of the artistically productive folk's-spirit, and in this relation I opposed him to the narrowmindedness of mastersinger-like burgherdom, to the extremely droll pedantry of which I gave a personal expression in the character of the 'Marker.' This 'Marker' was the overseer appointed by the Singers' Guild to 'mark' with strokes the faults against the rules committed by the executants, especially if they were candidates for admission to the Guild. Whoever got a certain number of strokes against him had 'versungen,' i.e., had failed in his singing.

"Now the eldest of the Guild offered the hand of his young daughter to the Master who at an approaching public singing match should win the prize. The Marker, who has already been paying his addresses to the maiden, finds a rival in the person of a young knight, who, inspired by reading the 'Book of Heroes' and the old Minnesingers, has left the poverty-stricken and decaying castle of his ancestors with the view of learning in Nuremberg the art of the Mastersingers. He announces his wish to be admitted into the Guild, being prompted thereto by a passion which he has suddenly conceived for the prize-maiden, 'whom only a Master of the Guild may win.' On putting himself up for examination, he sings an enthusiastic song in praise of women, which so repeatedly arouses the displeasure of the Marker that before he has half got through it he has 'versungen.' Sachs, who is pleased with the young man, frustrates—with a view to his welfare—a desperate attempt to carry off the maiden. In doing this he at the same time finds an opportunity of grievously offending the Marker. The latter, who has already been speaking rudely to Sachs, with the view of humiliating him, about a pair of shoes which he has still left unfinished, stations himself at night under the maiden's window, in order to make trial of the song with which he hopes to win her, by singing it to her as a serenade; it being his object to secure her voice in his favour in the adjudication of the prize. Sachs, whose workshop is opposite the house thus serenaded, begins singing loudly just as the Marker has commenced, because, as he tells the Marker, who is enraged at his doing so, it is necessary to keep himself awake when he has to work so late; and that the work is wanted in a hurry nobody knows better than the Marker, who has pressed him so hardly for it. At last he promises the luckless fellow to give over singing, but on condition of his being allowed to mark also in his manner—as a shoemaker—the faults which he may find in the Marker's song, viz., by a stroke of his hammer upon the shoe stretched upon the last for each fault. The Marker sings; Sachs strikes the last again and again. In a passion the Marker jumps up; Sachs coolly asks him if he has finished his song. 'Not nearly,' he shouts. Sachs, now laughing, holds up the shoes outside the shop, and declares that they are now quite finished, thanks to the Marker's taps."

From this point Wagner's outline of the work, written some years before its completion, differs so materially from that which we find in the opera, that it is probable that he considerably modified his first

idea. We therefore continue the narrative in our own words. The Marker's ridiculous serenade late at night rouses the neighbours, who rush out into the street, and a "free fight" ensues, in which the unlucky singer is severely beaten. In the last act Hans Sachs assists the young knight to compose a master-song, which at the competition receives the prize, and the aspirant to the rank of mastersinger receives that dignity, and with it the hand of the maiden whom he loves.

It will be seen from this sketch that the 'Meistersinger' differs entirely in character from all the other works of its composer; here the supernatural element, which forms an important feature in the 'Fliegende Holländer' and 'Lohengrin,' and to a less degree in 'Tannhäuser,' is altogether absent; in its place we have a charming picture of mediæval German life. The characters, too, are admirably drawn: Hans Sachs, the warm-hearted old shoemaker, liberal in his views on art and full of practical common sense, is a most attractive personality; the Marker, Beckmesser, is a ludicrous mixture of conceit and incompetence; the young knight, Walter von Stolzing, and Eva, the object of his affections, are not mere lay figures, but human beings of distinct individuality; while David, Sachs's apprentice, who seems intended as a caricature of the mastersingers themselves, is most amusing. There is no other of Wagner's libretti which appeals so strongly as this one to the sympathies of the general public.

It is almost impossible in words to convey any clear idea of the music of the 'Meistersinger.' Like all Wagner's later works, it is constructed on various "Leitmotive," which are developed with the utmost ingenuity, and often with quite symphonic effect. The music of each act is continuous, no detached airs or concerted pieces being met with. The elaborately contrapuntal construction of the music is a feature which will at once attract the attention of the hearers, but an average audience will be more struck by the unceasing flow of melody which prevails. There is no other of Wagner's operas which has so many of what are commonly called "pretty tunes" in it; and yet from the first bar to the last we seek in vain for a phrase that is either vulgar or commonplace. It is Wagner's own style, unmistakably; but it is quite a new phase of his genius which is here presented to us. The orchestration is, if possible, even fuller of charm than is usual with the composer. Only on rare occasions is the full instrumental force employed; the most delicate and frequently novel effects are obtained with a few instruments only, to a degree which we find in no other of Wagner's scores.

It must not, however, be imagined that 'Die Meistersinger' is an easy work to perform; the very reverse is the case. It requires a very strong cast of vocalists for the principal parts, and the orchestral accompaniments, from their complexity and polyphonic character, present great difficulties to all the players. Besides this, the choruses are probably the most trying in the whole range of operatic music. Such concerted pieces as the finales of the second and third acts require accurate and finished singing which makes demands quite beyond the powers of average chorus singers. In

no other work yet given by the German company at Drury Lane has the exceptionally fine chorus had such an opportunity of distinguishing itself.

Of the rendering of this most interesting work last Tuesday it is difficult to speak too highly. We venture to doubt whether a more satisfactory performance has ever been given; indeed, in some respects it was superior to that of the Wagner-Cyclist at Munich last summer. Every part without exception was efficiently filled; some of the actors have not been previously heard to such advantage in London. This is especially true of Herren Ehrke and Koegel. The Beckmesser of Herr Ehrke was an extremely fine piece of comic acting, all the more meritorious because it never degenerated into mere buffoonery, as with a second-rate performer it most certainly would do. Beckmesser's serenade in the second act and his parody of Walter's song in the final scene were particularly admirable. Herr Koegel as Veit Pogner was also excellent. We are almost inclined, however, to consider the gem of the performance to have been Herr Gura's charmingly sympathetic impersonation of the shoemaker-poet Hans Sachs. It is long since more finished singing and acting have been seen on our stage. Herr Winkelmann as Walter and Frau Sucher as Eva were simply perfect; Dr. Kraus was most efficient in the rather small part of Kothner; while the Magdalene of Fräulein Schefsky and the David of Herr Landau may be praised without reserve. Chorus and orchestra were magnificent, and the *mise en scène*, especially in the last scene of the third act, where the most opportunity for display is given, more than satisfied any reasonable requirements. It is no exaggeration to say that the reception of the work by a crowded audience, among whom might be seen most of the principal musicians in London, was enthusiastic; and we shall be much surprised if 'Die Meistersinger' does not prove to be one of the most popular, if not the most popular, of all Wagner's works. It is to be given for the second time this (Saturday) evening, with Herr Franz Nachbaur as Walter and Fräulein Malten as Eva; and next Tuesday evening Weber's 'Euryanthe' is to be produced.

The production of 'Carmen' at the Royal Italian Opera last Saturday was chiefly interesting on account of the return of Madame Pauline Lucca to the London stage. Although not a vocalist of the first order, Madame Lucca won her position among us by her histrionic ability of no ordinary kind, and by a certain boldness and independence of precedent which imparted an interest to everything she attempted. The character of the heroine in Bizet's opera seemed well calculated to display her special qualities to the fullest advantage, and, indeed, she had already gained much applause in Germany in the part. Expectations were, therefore, highly aroused, and it may be said that on the whole they were fairly satisfied. Madame Lucca's impersonation of the gipsy differs in many respects from that of Miss Minnie Hauk, but it is exceedingly powerful, and if in some respects less pronounced, it has a force and a subtlety which are highly characteristic and original. Although a decade has elapsed since the German artist was

last with us, her voice has undergone little or no deterioration, and is even richer and stronger in the lower register. Apart from the principal rôle the Covent Garden performance calls for little note. Madame Valleria repeats her sympathetic embodiment of Michaela, but neither Signor Lestellier as Don José nor M. Bouhy as Escamillo can be termed thoroughly satisfactory; and the beautiful accompaniments have been heard to much better advantage than under M. Dupont.

Mr. F. H. Cowen's cantata 'St. Ursula' was so exhaustively criticized on the occasion of its production at the Norwich Festival in October last that the performance in St. James's Hall on Thursday week need not be discussed at length. The lofty aim observable in the work is sufficient to entitle it to respectful consideration, and the measure of success attained by Mr. Cowen becomes more apparent as the music grows more familiar. The composer has been charged, surely on insufficient grounds, with a deliberate intent to imitate the style of Wagner. That there are peculiarities of harmonic progression in 'St. Ursula' cannot be denied; but there is no extravagance, and a thoughtful musician cannot fail to be influenced to some extent by the master minds of his own time. This receptive faculty is very valuable to young composers, if it be not permitted to stifle all sense of independence, which there is no ground for asserting is the case in the present instance. The principal vocalists on Thursday week were Madame Valleria, Miss Orridge, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King, of whom the two last mentioned took part in the work at Norwich. Their efforts left nothing whatever to desire, but there were some awkward slips in the orchestra, and the chorus was also more than once at fault. The most prominent feature of the second part of the concert was the 'Scandinavian' Symphony, which has recently met with such favour from some of the most critical audiences of Germany. Mr. Cowen directed both his works, which were very warmly received by a large assemblage of hearers, among whom were many eminent musicians.

Dramatic Singing, Physiologically Estimated.
By W. H. Walshe, M.D. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

—The treatise of Dr. Walshe is an attempt to consider the subject of vocalization by the light of medical science. There may be at once a consistency and an incongruity in this method of handling the theme, for while the phenomena of operatic singing can be traced to their physiological or anatomical foundations, the attempt to formulate the results of such analysis with a view to the more general appreciation of art work or its wider cultivation must necessarily end in failure. The author, therefore, wisely touches briefly on the strictly scientific aspect of the question, the bulk of his work being occupied by dissertations on the various attributes necessary to a perfect vocalist, together with chatty and pleasant reminiscences of the great lyric singers of the past and present. For the most part his observations are such as will meet with the acceptance of musicians, but there are a few errors and questionable statements. For example, he speaks of the "c sharp" in Rossini's 'Suivez moi' and other pieces; quotes Madame Trebelli as possessing exceptional fluency of voice; and states that the ear has great difficulty in detecting the transition from the chest to the falsetto in the female voice. More surprising still is the assertion that the defect known as the

vibrato is confined to male singers. On the other hand, many of Dr. Walshe's remarks are valuable, as, for instance, his correction of the common fallacy of attributing insensibility to musical beauty to a defective ear. He rightly says, "Nature has unkindly bestowed on such persons a locally defective brain, and so deprived them of the power of enjoying one of life's choicest delights." And he adds in a foot-note, "That the defect is cerebral is proved by the fact that the hearing faculty for mere sound may be as perfect in these persons as that of the orchestral conductor, who can detect the slip of a single note." Lastly, as proceeding from a cultured amateur, his testimony in favour of the unique power of Wagner's music may be interesting: "Parts of 'Lohengrin' and 'Tannhäuser' do, more than other operatic music, positively transport the hearer to another and a loftier sphere than that in which he daily lives and moves and has his being, impressing him the while with an indefinable sense of no longer belonging to the commonplace existence around him. Music more touching there may be—nay, there is; music so exalting there is none."

Musical Gossip.

THERE was little in the programme of last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert to call for notice. The only important orchestral work was Beethoven's 'Eroica' Symphony. Mr. Franz Rummel gave an admirable rendering of Henselt's Pianoforte Concerto, not only mastering its difficulties with ease, but showing much feeling and purity of style. The rich voice and refined vocalization of Herr Betz were displayed in a well-varied selection of airs. If opera in German is established among us, this accomplished artist would be a valuable acquisition even in a company already rich in leading baritones. The programme of to-day contains an important novelty, namely Berlioz's 'Grande Symphonie Funèbre et Triomphale,' for military band, stringed orchestra, and chorus.

At the Symphony Concert to be given in St. James's Hall next Thursday, Schumann's music to 'Faust' will be performed, for the first time in London, in its complete form, under the direction of Mr. Charles Halle.

MR. EDWIN HOLLAND'S annual concert was given at the Royal Academy Concert Room, Hanover Square, on Wednesday evening last.

THE rehearsals for Wagner's 'Parsifal,' the production of which is fixed for the end of next month, are to commence at Bayreuth this week. The performers engaged are, according to the latest published list, the following: Herren Jäger, Vogl, Winkelmann, and Gudehus as Parsifal; Frauen Brandt, Materna, Malten, and Vogl as Kundry; Herren Scaria and Siehr as Gurnemanz; Herren Reichmann and Fuchs as Amfortas; and Herren Hill and Kindermann as Klingsor, the last-named artist taking also the part of Titurel. The chorus and orchestra of the Munich Hoftheater are engaged, and Herr Levi, the Munich conductor, assisted by Herr Fischer, will direct the performances.

MR. H. FRANKE concluded his series of chamber concerts at the Marlborough Rooms last Tuesday week, the final programme including Beethoven's Quartet in D, Op. 18, his Trio in B flat, Op. 97, and some piano and violoncello solos, played respectively by Miss Hopekirk and Herr Bürger.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment on Monday next, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain will produce a new piece by Mr. Law and Mr. Hamilton Clark, entitled 'Nobody's Fault,' and Mr. Corney Grain will give for the first time his new musical sketch for the season, entitled 'Small and Early.'

THE St. Cecilia Choir, under the direction of Mr. Malcolm Lawson, will give its third annual

concert on Monday evening, June 12th, at the Royal Academy of Music. The choir, which consists entirely of ladies, will be accompanied by a string band, also of ladies. As far as we know this is the first ladies' orchestra which has been organized in London. The programme will include choral works by Brahms, Hofmann, Gernsheim, &c.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (Morning Performance).—'After Darkness—Dawn,' a Domestic Drama in One Act. By A. A. Dowty. VAUDEVILLE (Morning Performance).—Revival of Lord Lytton's Comedy 'Money.' GAIETY.—Recommencement of French Plays: 'Adrienne Lecouvreur.'

AN adaptation from the French, entitled 'After Darkness—Dawn,' produced at Toole's Theatre, served for the *début* in London of Mr. Wm. Farren, jun., the fourth direct transmitter of a name associated with many histrionic triumphs. Not altogether judicious was the selection of an opening character. Prosper Matthieu is a colourless reflection of Marcel, the hero of the powerful drama of the same name by MM. Jules Sandeau and Decourcelle. His brain is so enfeebled by suffering, and he counts with such sanguine faith upon the return of a daughter who is dead, but whom he supposes away upon a visit, that none dares to undeceive him or interrupt his preparations to welcome back the wanderer upon her birthday, which he has fixed as the date of her reappearance. A niece, unseen during many years, arrives, and is taken for the expected daughter, whose place in the family, with all its responsibilities, including betrothal to a young gentleman, she is, after a becoming affectation of coyness, induced to accept. Putting on one side the obvious drawbacks from a story like this, the difficulty in believing that a father's instincts can be so easily deceived, and the certainty that the temporary remedy which chance has provided, chance will remove, the play is scarcely sympathetic. A man who cannot distinguish between his own daughter and a stranger is not sane enough to inspire strong interest. To justify the presentation of madness on the stage, the character must either be, like Lear, sane at the outset, and driven mad by circumstance; or, like Marcel, mad at first, and cured by appliances brought under the cognizance of the spectator.

Mr. Farren's merits do not extend far beyond promise. His performance is minute in detail and conscientious. His style is hard, however, his face lacks mobility, and its expressions seem carved in wood. To predict that Mr. Farren will make a good actor is probably safe, but the process of mellowing is likely to be slow. Miss Effie Liston played satisfactorily the exceptionally difficult character of the heroine.

In the revival at the Vaudeville of Lord Lytton's comedy of 'Money' two or three impersonations have special interest. Assuming for the first time the character of Sir John Vesey, Mr. Farren interprets it in thoroughly effective fashion. Some gain might attend a less dignified appearance, since it is difficult to conceive of so worthy-looking a gentleman being quite so abject as Sir John appears. The performance is, however, excellent. Mr. Thorne, taking for the first time the character of Graves, assigns it all the

characteristics ordinarily associated with it, and plays it with quietude and effect. Some concession to public taste is, however, made in what may be called the seduction scene, in which, at the instigation of Lady Franklyn, the widower forgets that he is inconsolable and indulges in hilarity. Mrs. John Wood as Lady Franklyn acts with animal spirits and vivacity that win forgiveness for much that is extravagant. Miss Ada Cavendish exhibits as Clara Douglas distinct command of pathos, and renders strikingly effective the scene of attempted reconciliation with her lover. But for the conventional manner in which at the close she falls back into the arms of Evelyn, her performance might rank as admirable. Mr. Neville's Alfred Evelyn lacks cynicism and bitterness, but is otherwise effective. Mr. F. Archer's Capt. Dudley Smooth, Mr. Righton's Stout, and Miss Alma Murray's Georgina Vesey are good performances. The entire representation is worthy of the reputation the theatre has now obtained. It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Thorne will avail himself of his possession of a powerful company to reproduce some comedy with which London is less familiar than it is with the pieces that have so far been given.

For her reappearance upon the London stage Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt selected the character of Adrienne Lecouvreur. No falling off in power is indicated in her performance of this arduous rôle. Her art has, indeed, visibly improved, the advance being most distinctly marked in the absence of apparent effort. In one scene alone, that of the delivery of the famous speech from 'Phèdre,' is any distinct change to be perceived. This now preserves, amidst all its fierceness of denunciation, the character of a recitation, and is not, as it formerly appeared, a direct and unmistakable insult thrown in the teeth of her hostess. The change that is made becomes more sensible in consequence of some departure from precedent on the part of Madame Fromentin, who gives a superb rendering of La Princesse de Bouillon. In place of the recoil as from a threatened blow which has been seen in this part, Madame Fromentin preserves an appearance of serenity and almost indifference. During the first portion of the speech, indeed, she disregards her rival, and by her *agaceries* to Maurice de Saxe makes him a partner in what is intended for insult. Such change as is perceptible in the last act lies chiefly in the altered arrangement of the scene. More, however, of waywardness and of childishness asserts itself through the absolute surrender everywhere indicated. The voice grows almost infantile in some of its intonations. Power absolutely tragic is exhibited in the moment of delirium when she stands aghast at the sight of her lover in the presence and almost the embrace of her rival. In its development of powerful and quick succeeding emotions this portion of the performance is as fine as anything the modern stage has seen. The key-note to the Adrienne Lecouvreur of Mdlle. Bernhardt is supplied in a word previously used: surrender. Her lover fills her whole being. No thought has she but of him—his word, in spite of all difficulties, she accepts with implicit trust; there is no place in her heart for coyness or for affectation of any sort. She is his, body

and soul, to deal with as he will. Every word, look, gesture, is a caress. If she has loved before, all recollection of it has vanished. She flows, so to speak, over him, her hands upon his shoulders, and her body hiding him as the rock is hidden by a cataract. This illustration is not extravagant; it is scarcely fanciful. The idea of a stream of water is forced upon the mind. Separate portions of a performance which is only new in the added power with which it is charged scarcely call for criticism. The whole conveys an idea of added strength, symmetry, and repose. Its effect upon a public which was at first languid and unconcerned was potent, and the last act witnessed a complete renewal of the fervour which last season attended the actress throughout her engagement. The company by which Mlle. Bernhardt is supported is adequate. M. Talbot (Michonnet), M. Guity (Maurice de Saxe), M. Pascal (L'Abbé de Chazeuil), M. Clerh (Le Prince de Bouillon), and Mlle. Jeanne Bernhardt (Mlle. Jouvénot) constitute—with Madame Fromentin, to whom previous reference has been made—its principal members.

Dramatic Gossip.

MESSRS. REMINGTON & Co. will shortly publish a volume of essays on theatrical subjects by Mr. Mowbray Morris.

So far as the present week is concerned, Whitsuntide brought no dramatic novelty. The solitary revival which calls for a line of notice is that of Mr. J. Mortimer Murdoch's drama of 'The Hoop of Gold,' which was given at the Surrey. This experience in the case of a period such as Whitsuntide is uncommon, if not unprecedented.

A BENEFIT, to take place at the Savoy Theatre, is being organized on behalf of the daughter of Mr. John A. Heraud—Miss Edith Heraud, an actress who has been incapacitated by illness from every form of work, literary or dramatic. We seldom draw attention to benefits, but the present case is one with claims that justify a departure from precedent.

A ONE-ACT comedy by MM. E. Nus and Charles de Courcy has been produced, under the title of the 'Mari malgré Lui,' at the Vaudeville. It is a bright little piece, and is admirably interpreted by M. Ad. Dupuis and Mlle. Legault.

TEN Parisian theatres close their doors so far as the regular season is concerned with the commencement of June. Some of them will, however, reopen under temporary management. M. Louis Figuier has thus obtained possession of the Gaité for the purpose of presenting that *drame scientifique* with the invention, or at least the popularization, of which he is to be credited; 'La Mascotte' will be produced at the Folies Dramatiques; a piece on the subject of divorce will be given at the Théâtre Cluny; and the Ambigu Comique will be reopened for the performance of *vaudeville*.

THE question of the abolition of the censure is under the consideration of the French ministry. Experiments in this direction have often been made by republican governments, but all have after a time been abandoned. A new and an interesting chapter is likely to be added to 'L'Histoire par le Théâtre' if the censure is now relaxed.

A NEW drama in five acts by M. François Coppée has been accepted at the Odéon. The title of this piece is 'Severo Torelli,' and its action is laid in Italy in the closing years of the fifteenth century.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. H.—E. H. H.—received. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.'S NEW LIST.

CURIOSITIES OF LAW and LAWYERS. By CROAKE JAMES. Large crown 8vo. cloth extra, pp. 516, 7s. 6d. [Now ready.]

Contents:—Chap. 1. About Lawyers Generally.—2. About Judges.—3. About the Law, Legal Authors, and Courts.—4. About Advocates, Pleaders, Conveyancers, and Attorneys.—5. About Counsel, the Attorney-General, Circuits, and Inns of Court.—6. About the Church, Bishops, and Clergy.—7. About Government, the Sovereign, Parliament, and Public Rights.—8. About Punishments, Prisoners, and Justices of the Peace.—9. About Recreations of Judges and Lawyers.—10. About Chancellors and the Great Seal.—11. About Nice Points of Law and Things not Generally Known.—12. About Witnesses and Jurymen.—13. About the Dead and their Wills.

HISTORY of the FORMATION of the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES. By GEORGE BANCROFT. In 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. [Ready.]

Published uniformly with Bancroft's 'History of the United States,' of which they form the Eleventh and Twelfth Volumes.

Extract from Preface:—"That which I attempt to do is to trace the formation of the federal constitution from its origin to its establishment by the inauguration of its president. The subject has perfect unity, and falls of itself into five epochs or acts. I have spared no pains to compress the narrative within the narrowest limits consistent with clearness. In weighing my authorities, I have striven to follow with strict severity the laws of historical criticism; ever careful to discriminate between those materials which are sources and those which are but helps or aids."

The THOMAS À KEMPIS BIRTH- DAY BOOK. Square 16mo. cloth extra, 3s. 6d.

PEACE and WAR in the TRANS- VAAL: a Story of the Boer Rebellion. By Mrs. WALTER H. C. LONG. Small post 8vo. cloth extra, 3s. 6d.

NEW NOVEL BY GEORGE MAC DONALD, LL.D.

CASTLE WARLOCK: a Homely Romance. 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, 31s. 6d. [Ready.]

NEW WORK BY RICHARD JEFFERIES.

BEVIS: the Story of a Boy. By the Author of 'The Gamekeeper at Home.' 3 vols. 31s. 6d. [Ready.]

MY WATCH BELOW; or, Yarns Spun while Off Duty. By "A SEAFARER." Crown 8vo. fancy boards, 2s. 6d. [Nearly ready.]

The INVASION of ENGLAND; Told Twenty Years After. By COLONEL B. Crown 8vo. fancy cloth, 2s. 6d. [Nearly ready.]

The LAND of the BEY. Being Impressions of Tunis under the French. By T. WEMYSS REID. Author of 'Charlotte Brontë: a Monograph,' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. cloth extra, 10s. 6d. [Now ready.]

CAMPS in the ROCKIES; being a Narrative of Life on the Frontier, and Sport in the Rocky Moun- tains; with an Account of the Cattle Ranches of the West. By WM. A. BAILLIE-GROHMAN, K.C.E.H. ('Stalker' of the Field), Author of 'Tyrol and the Tyrols,' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo. with Illustration and an Original Map, based on the most recent U.S. Government Survey, pp. 430, cloth extra, 12s. 6d. [Ready.]

ATLANTIS in the ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD. By IGNATIUS DONNELLY. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d. [Ready.]

Part I. The History of Atlantis.—II. The Deluge.—III. The Civiliza-
tion of the Old World and New Compared.—IV. The Mythologies of the
Old World: a Recollection of Atlantis.—V. The Colonies of Atlantis.

366 MENUS and 1,200 RECIPES of the BARON BRISSE, in French and English. Translated by Mrs. MATTHEW CLARK. Crown 8vo. 5s. [Ready.]

JULES VERNE'S NEW WORK IS

The GIANT RAFT. Part II. The CRYPTOGRAM. By JULES VERNE. Translated by W. J. GORDON. Thirty-seven Full-Page Illustrations, square cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

THE GIFTS of the CHILD CHRIST, and other NOVELETTES. By GEORGE MAC DONALD, 2 vols. 21s. [Ready.]

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE & RIVINGTON,
Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

MESSRS. WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS' NEW BOOKS.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for JUNE, 1892. No. DCCC. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents:—THE FAITHS of the WORLD.—THE LADIES LINDORES.
Part III.—FALSE COIN in POETRY.—BARON FISCO at HOME.—
THE LIGHTS of "MAGA." I. THE HEROES of the "NOCTES."—
THE SOUCHESTER SESSIONS.—ENGLISH PROGRESS under Mr.
GLADSTONE.—THE MISOGYNIST.—THE THIRD SESSION.

This day is published,

TRAITS and TRAVESTIES: Social and Political. By LAURENCE OLIPHANT, Author of 'Pierdilly,' 'The Land of Kheh,' 'The Land of Gilead,' &c. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"He has the gift, not common in this country, of the *esprit gai*; he aims his strokes at follies and abuses without any semblance of effort. His wit is at once keen and light-hearted.... Not only, however, are Mr. Oliphant's stories new and delightful, but the turn of thought which they suggest, and which he follows up without in the least riding to death, is specially unexpected and humorous."—*Saturday Review*.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

A LADY'S CRUISE in a FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR. By C. F. GORDON CUMMING, Author of 'At Home in Fiji,' &c. Complete in 1 vol. post 8vo. with Map and nume- rous Illustrations, 12s. 6d.

"Another delightful book."—*Athenæum*.

FOURTH EDITION.

AT HOME in FIJI. By the Same. Complete in 1 vol. post 8vo. with Illustrations and a Map, 7s. 6d.

"Beautiful and enchanting."—*Daily Telegraph*.
"This book has been much praised, but never enough. The volume tempts one to return to it again and again."—*Fanny Fenn*.

This day is published,

KANT. By William Wallace, M.A. LL.D., Merton College, Oxford. Being the Fifth Volume of "Philosophical Classics for English Readers." Crown 8vo. cloth, with Portrait, 3s. 6d.

This day is published,

THE FAITHS of the WORLD: a Con- cise History of the Great Religious Systems of the World. By Principal CAIRD: Professors FLINT, MILLIGAN, and TAYLOR; Mrs. JAMES MACGREGOR, J. CAMERON LEE, and others. Being the St. Giles's Lectures—Second Series. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. 5s.

Contents:—1. Religions of India: Vedic Period: Brahmanism.—2. Religions of India: Buddhism.—3. Religion of China: Confucianism.—4. Religion of Persia: Zoroaster and the Zend Avesta.—5. Religion of Ancient Egypt.—6. Religion of Ancient Greece.—7. Religion of Ancient Rome.—8. Teutonic and Scandinavian Religion.—9. Ancient Religion of Central America.—10. Judaism.—11. Mohammedanism.—12. Christianity in Relation to other Religions.

ROUGH RECOLLECTIONS of MILI- TARY SERVICE and SOCIETY. By Lieut.-Colonel BALCARNE, D. WARDLAW RAMSAY. 2 vols. post 8vo.

Containing Reminiscences and Anecdotes of H.M. the Queen, the late Prince Consort, the Emperor Napoleon II., the King of Denmark, the King of Italy, the late Victor Emmanuel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Hardinge, Lord Clyde, Lord Cardigan, Lord Airey, Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, Sir Charles Napier, Lord Lawrence, &c., with Experiences of Travel on the Continent, in Corsica, and in the East and West Indies. [In a few days.]

SCOTCH LOCH FISHING. By "BLACK PALMER." Crown 8vo. Interleaved with blank paper, 4s.

THE NEW NOVELS AT ALL LIBRARIES.

DICK'S WANDERING. By Julian STURGIS. Author of 'Little Comedies,' 'An Accomplished Gentle- man,' 'John-a-Dreams.' 3 vols. post 8vo. 55s. 6d.

"Mr. Sturgis has kept us interested and amused, and has constantly awakened a sweet smile by his descriptions of people and the casual good things which fall from his pen."—*Saturday Review*.

THE MINISTER'S SON; or, Home with Honours. By M. C. STIRLING. Author of 'Missing Proof,' 'The Grahams of Invermay,' &c. In 3 vols. post 8vo. 55s. 6d.

TRASEADEN HALL. "When George the Third was King." By Major-General W. G. HAMLEY. Author of 'Guilty, or Not Guilty,' 'The House of Lys.' 3 vols. post 8vo. 55s. 6d.

"Traseaden Hall" is the best novel General Hamley has written, and is one of the best novels of the time."—*Academy*.

THE REVOLT of MAN. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"The anonymous author of the satirical romance before us has achieved a very remarkable success.... The book, as a whole, ought to be read by everybody who has the wit to appreciate it with a great deal of pleasure and amusement."—*Saturday Review*.
"The Revolt of Man" is decidedly clever.... This enterprising and skilful burlesque. It is a happy idea well worked out, and must rank amongst the best literary concoctions of its kind."—*Athenæum*.
"The humorous satire of the tale is charming."—*Land and Water*.
"This is certainly the most amusing specimen which has appeared of late years of that class of *jeux d'esprit* which consists in imaginary descriptions of the society of the future."—*Fall Mail Budget*.

BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR: a Novel. By E. D. GERARD, Author of 'Reata.' New Edition, complete in 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

THE FIXED PERIOD: a Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s.

"An amusing *jeu d'esprit*."—*Athenæum*.
"In the practiced hands of Mr. Trollope our readers will easily believe that such a plot will lend itself to many amusing complications and situations."—*Standard*.

WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WARD & LOCK'S
TOURISTS' PICTORIAL
GUIDE BOOKS.

Price One Shilling each, in boards.

Containing NEW ROUTE MAPS, COLOURED PLATES, NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS, and LATEST INFORMATION.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. London. Map, Coloured Plates, 23,000 Cab Fares, &c. 2. The Environs of London. 3. Edinburgh and its Environs. 4. Dublin and its Neighbourhood. 7. Glasgow and the Clyde. 8. Liverpool and its Environs. 9. Leeds and its Vicinity. 10. Nottingham and its Environs. 11. Brighton and its Suburbs. 12. The Channel Islands. 13. The Isle of Wight. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. The Isle of Man. 16. Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, The Trossachs, &c. 17. Ayr, Arran, Dumfries, Land of Burns. 18. Abbotsford, Melrose, and the Border. 19. Oban, Fort William, Staffa, Iona, &c. 20. Inverness and its Neighbourhood. 21. Perth, Dundee, &c. 22. Aberdeen, Deeside, and Balmoral. 25. Limerick, the Shannon, Kilkee, &c. 25A. Lisdoonvarna Spas, &c. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 26. Connemara: Galway to Sligo. 27. County Wicklow. 30. Southport and its Vicinity. 31. Scarborough and Eastern Yorkshire. 32. Whitby and its Neighbourhood. 37. Buxton and the Peak District. 38. Matlock and Dovedale. 40. Leamington, Warwick, &c. 41. Kenilworth and its Neighbourhood. 42. Stratford-on-Avon. 43. Birmingham and its Neighbourhood. |
|--|---|--|

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE,

THE HOLIDAY COMPANION.

An Invaluable Guide for all Excursionists and Travellers.

HOLIDAY TRIPS ROUND LONDON

With Sketch Plans, Coloured and other Illustrations.

Every care has been taken to render these Books amusing and readable as well as useful for reference. The personal and historical associations and local features of the various districts have been carefully delineated. The copiousness and beauty of the Illustrations and the elegance of the typography render them worthy of permanent preservation as well as indispensable travelling companions. They are undoubtedly

* * **THE CHEAPEST AND MOST TRUSTWORTHY GUIDES EVER PUBLISHED.**

"The illustrations are numerous and neat. A better shillingworth for the tourist could not be procured."

Hull Packet.

"Really of interest to the general reader, giving not only the dry bones of the subject, but a pleasant account of much that is curious and interesting about the places dealt with."

London Figaro.

"Chatty and attractive handbooks, nearly as difficult to lay aside, when once opened, as a standard novel."

Ayr Observer.

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S NEW SIXPENNY SERIES OF

OUT-DOOR BOOKS.

Strongly bound in cloth, Sixpence each.

1. CRICKET AS IT SHOULD BE PLAYED. With Rules of the M.C.C. and Practical Directions for Amateurs.
2. SWIMMING, SKATING, RINKING, SLEIGHING, &c.
3. ROWING, SCULLING, CANOEING, SAILING, and YACHTING.
4. The BICYCLE and HOW to RIDE IT.
5. LAWN TENNIS, CROQUET, BADMINTON, RACQUET, &c.

These books have been well edited, and are accurately illustrated, well printed, and strongly bound in cloth.

Handsomely bound, cloth gilt, gilt edges, 5s.

THE LADY'S HANDBOOK OF FANCY NEEDLEWORK.

Containing several Hundred New Designs in Ornamental Needlework, Lace of various kinds, including Guipure, Macramé, Punto Tirato, &c., with full and precise Instructions for the Working of each Design.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK ON RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Neatly bound, cloth, price 1s.

OLD FAITHS IN NEW LIGHT.

By NEWMAN SMYTH,

Author of 'The Religious Feeling.'

"A deeply earnest and eminently suggestive work."—*Western Daily Mercury*.

"It sparkles with bright, bold thought."—*Leeds Mercury*.

"A work wonderfully stimulating and suggestive—philosophic, not sectarian, and recognizing at once the claims of science and religion."—*Queen*.

* * **COMPLETE CATALOGUE POST FREE ON APPLICATION.**

London: WARD, LOCK & CO. Warwick House, Salisbury-square, E.C. New York: 10, Bond-street.

The *TIMES* says that 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates' is "The most universal book of reference in a moderate compass that we know of in the English language."

In 1 thick vol. cloth, price 18s.; half-calf, 24s.; full or tree calf, 31s. 6d.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.

RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS.

SEVENTEENTH EDITION, ENLARGED, CORRECTED, and REVISED to AUTUMN of 1881.

Containing about 10,000 distinct Articles and 80,000 Dates and Facts.

The *TIMES* on the Seventeenth Edition:—"Originally a mere collection of dates, it has become a cyclopædia in a moderate compass, the most comprehensive of reference books within the limits of one volume."

Strongly bound in cloth, price 1s.

COBBETT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE LEARNING OF FRENCH.

A New Edition, with Notes.

MOXON'S POPULAR POETS.—New Volumes.

Crown 8vo. handsomely bound, cloth gilt, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d. each, with Critical Memoirs and numerous Engravings.

24. YOUNG'S POETICAL WORKS.

27. POE'S POETICAL WORKS.

* * * Also to be had in various fancy bindings.

THE SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION.

NEW VOLUMES.

Crown 8vo. picture boards, 2s. each; cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.

542. The GREAT TONTINE. By Hawley Smart. [Just ready.]

543. BEST for HER. By Annie Thomas. [Just ready.]

Twelfth Edition, post free, 1s.

DR. WATTS ON ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS:
A Treatise on the only Successful Method of Curing these Diseases.
By ROBERT G. WATTS, M.D. F.R.S.L. F.C.S., &c., 5, Bulstrode-street,
Cavendish-square, London.
London: C. Mitchell & Co. Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

ROYAL COLLEGE of MUSIC.

HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION: with Proposals for a Self-Supporting Academy. Letters from the Prime Minister, Gounod, Benedict, &c.
By GEORGINA WELDON. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 1s.
THE TWO PATHS: an Essay on the Voice. CHARLES LUNN. 1s.
GOUNOD IN ENGLAND. French Edition (in the press).
GOUNOD IN ENGLAND. English Edition, complete in 2 vols. 10s. 6d.
By GEORGINA WELDON.

All the Music Sung and Composed by Mrs. Weldon.
Music and Art Association, 25a, Oxford-street, W.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

Now ready,

GUTENBERG: Was he the Inventor of Printing?
An Historical Investigation, embodying a Criticism on Dr. Van der Linde's 'Gutenberg.' By J. H. HESSELS. 1 vol. 8vo. xviii and 202 pp. half bound, 2s.

A few Copies remain for Sale of

The HAARLEM or COSTER LEGEND of the INVENTION OF PRINTING. By L. J. COSTER. Critically Examined by Dr. VAN der LINDE, from the Dutch, by J. H. HESSELS. 8vo. (1871), sewed, 7s. 6d.
Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Every SATURDAY, 24 Pages, Price 4d. of all
Booksellers.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A Medium of Intercommunication for Literary Men, Artists, Antiquaries, Genealogists, &c.

"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

CONTAINING EVERY WEEK AMUSING ARTICLES
ON SOME OF THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH HISTORY,

Illustrated by Original Communications and
Inedited Documents.

BIOGRAPHY,

Including unpublished Correspondence of
eminent Men, and unrecorded Facts connected
with them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY,

More especially of English Authors, with
Notices of rare and unknown Editions of their
Works, and Notes on Authorship of Anonymous
Books.

POPULAR ANTIQUITIES and FOLK- LORE,

Preserving the fast-fading Relics of the old
Mythologies.

BALLADS and OLD POETRY,

With Historical and Philological Illustrations.

POPULAR and PROVERBIAL SAYINGS,

Their Origin, Meaning, and Application.

PHILOLOGY,

Including Local Dialects, Archaisms, and Notes
on our old Poets.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY,

Including Histories of Old Families, completion
of Pedigrees, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, and REPLIES,

On points of ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, TOPO-
GRAPHY, FINE ARTS, NATURAL HISTORY, MIS-
CELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, NUMISMATICS,
PHOTOGRAPHY, &c.

Published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street,
Strand, W.C.

SIXTH THOUSAND.—SECOND EDITION.

Price 1s.

ROMEO and JULIET. Shakspeare's Tragedy,
as performed at the Lyceum. Edited by HENRY IRVING.
"Mr. Irving, who acknowledges his indebtedness to the Variorum of
Furness and the editions of Dyce and Singer, has produced perhaps the
best acting version of the play the stage has known."—*Northern Whig*.
Bickers & Son, 1, Leicester-square; and at the Theatre.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET,
and CHARING CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1782.
Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of
the World. Loss Claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.
JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

MR. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL.

M A R I O N F A Y.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

3 vols. crown 8vo.

CHAPMAN & HALL, LIMITED, 11, Henrietta-street, W.C.

THE PARCHMENT LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—The New Volume in the above Library,
entitled *EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ESSAYS*,
Selected and Annotated by AUSTIN DOBSON, with
a Miniature Frontispiece by R. CALDECOTT, R.A.,
is ready this day, choicely printed on hand-made
paper, limp parchment antique, price 6s.; vellum, 7s. 6d.

London: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & Co. 1, Paternoster-square.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY.

The following New Works, available for every class of Subscribers, are in daily circulation,
and all New Books in every department of Literature, together with the most recent Musical
Publications, are added as they issue from the press:—

ENGLISH SECTION.

Serjeant Ballantyne's Reminiscences—*Carlyle's Life* (1795 to 1835), by J. A. Froude—*The Land of the Bey*, by T. Wemyss Reid—*John Leech, &c.*, by Dr. Brown—*Green's Making of England*—*The Mendelssohn Family*—*Dean Stanley's Sermons on Special Occasions*—*Fau-de-Nil*, by E. C. Hope-Edwards—*Freeman's Reign of William Rufus*—*Plain Speaking*, by Author of 'John Halifax'—*Fitzgerald's Recollections of a Literary Man*—*Poet's Walk*, by Mowbray Morris—*Sir B. Burke's Ancestral Reminiscences*—*Rimmer's Rambles round Eton and Harrow*—*Buckland's Jottings from Animal Life*—*The Science of Ethics*, by Leslie Stephen—*Geikie's Geological Sketches*—*Lubbock's Ants, Bees, and Wasps*—*Lecky's England in the Eighteenth Century*, Vols. III. and IV.—*Laurence Oliphant's Traits and Travesties*—*Literary History of England*, by Mrs. Oliphant—*Essays by E. S. Nadal*—*Caroline Fox's Memories of Old Friends*—*James's British in India*—*Gallenga's Summer Tour in Russia*—*Three in Norway*, by "Two of Them"—*Jerrold's Life of Cruikshank*—*Marion Fay*, by Anthony Trollope—*Bimbi*, by "Ouida"—*In Maremma*, by "Ouida"—*Castle Warlock*, by G. Macdonald—*Traseaden Hall*, by Major-Gen. Hamley—*Iris*, by Mrs. Randolph—*The Rapiers of Regent's Park*, by J. C. Jeaffreson—*For Cash Only*, by James Payn—*The Freres*, by Mrs. Alexander—*A Broken Lily*, by Mrs. Mortimer Collins—*John Inglesant*, by J. H. Shorthouse—*Faucit of Balliol*, by Herman Merivale—*Mount Royal*, by Miss Braddon—*Scotch Marriages*, by Sarah Tytler—*Dick's Wanderings*, by Julian Sturgis.

FOREIGN SECTION.

Rose Rozier, par Henri Greville—*La Fête de Champdebrae*, par A. Assollant—*Madame Naper*, par Henri Rivière—*Marc-Aurèle*, par Ernest Renan—*Pot-Bouille*, par Emile Zola—*Numa Roumestan*, par A. Daudet—*Mon Frère et Moi*, par E. Daudet—*Eliane*, par Madame A. Craven—*Les Millions Honteux*, par Hector Malot—*Le Petit Jacques*, par Jules Claretie—*Aspasia*, von Hammerling—*Angela*, von Spielhagen.

MUSIC SECTION.

The Prince Consort's Collected Compositions—*The Mascotte*, by Audran—*Paradise Lost*, by Rubinstein—*Der Ring des Nibelungen*, by Wagner—*Boccaccio*, by Suppé—*Manola*, by Lecocq—*St. Ursula*, by F. H. Cowen—*Patience*, by Arthur Sullivan—*Les Contes d'Hoffman*, by Offenbach—*Le Tribut de Zamora*, by Gounod—*Faust*, by Berlioz—*The Building of the Ship*, by J. P. Barnett—*Old Scottish Ditties*, edited by G. A. Macfarren—*The Martyr of Antioch*, by Arthur Sullivan—*Il Demonio*, by Rubinstein—*Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, Vols. I. and II.

GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY, LIMITED, NEW BOND-STREET, W.

NEW HISTORICAL WORK BY MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P.

Price HALF-A-CROWN,

THE EPOCH OF REFORM, 1830—1850.

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P., Author of 'A History of Our Own Times.'
(Forming one of the Series of "Epochs of Modern History.")

London: LONGMANS & Co.

ART AND LETTERS:

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF FINE ART AND FICTION.

Conducted by J. COMYNS CARR.

Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2½d.

CONTENTS OF THE JUNE NUMBER, now ready.

"DIDO SUPERINTENDING THE BUILDING OF CARTHAGE" (Frontispiece). Engraved by E. Evans, from the Picture by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., in the National Gallery.

1. ANCIENT ARMOUR. With 7 Illustrations.
2. MODERN LANDSCAPE. With 6 Illustrations.
3. "A FLOURISHING EXCIEQUER." Engraved by E. Yon, from the Picture by Tony Faivre.
4. MASTERPIECES OF TAPESTRY. With 5 Illustrations.
5. SERIAL STORY (Continued)—'LA FORTUNINA.' By Mrs. Comyns Carr, Author of 'North Italian Folk,' 'A Story of Autumn,' &c.
6. The ROYAL ACADEMY and the GROSVENOR GALLERY.
7. ART NOTES, &c.

PRESS NOTICES.

"Vies with the leading art publications of London and Paris."—*Daily Telegraph*.
"Sumptuously printed on fine paper, in large folio form, and accompanied by illustrations of artistic value, the new periodical seems likely to win a permanent place in public favour."—*Daily News*.
"The typography, paper, and general finish are all that could be desired."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.
"Well written, beautifully printed, and illustrated with engravings of such merit that they are worthy of being framed."—*Morning Post*.
"A distinct advance in the art literature of England."—*Allen's Indian Mail*.
"We wish the new magazine all success, and gladly welcome this praiseworthy effort to bring the highest forms of art within the reach of all classes."—*Saturday Review*.
"Art and Letters' is admirably got up, and should have a successful career before it."—*Court Circular*.
"A very creditable production in every respect, well calculated to create a favourable impression."—*Globe*.
"Art and Letters' should speedily win its way to popular favour."—*North British Daily Mail*.
"Clear and elegant printing, many good and some first-rate illustrations, and papers of various kinds, all of which are more or less thoughtful and graceful and readable. The story, 'An Ill-Considered Blow,' is of phenomenal excellence."—*Athenæum*.
"The new venture stands quite alone among English artistic magazines."—*Liverpool Mail*.
"Marvellously cheap and singularly good."—*Era*.
"One of the most promising ventures in periodical literature that has been seen for many years."—*County Gentleman*.
"Likely to receive, as it certainly merits, a considerable share of public attention."—*Liverpool Courier*.
"The second number will further strengthen the favourable impression made by the first."—*Leeds Mercury*.
"A splendid shillingsworth."—*Guardian*.
"An excellent shillingsworth."—*Bazaar*.
"A wonderful shillingsworth."—*World*.

REMINGTON & Co. 134, New Bond-street, W.

APOLLINARIS,

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"AN AGREEABLE, REFRESHING, AND USEFUL DRINK."

Report of the Medical Officers, German Hospital, Dalston.

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLIONS.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.

JAMES EPPS & Co. HOMCEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

NUBIAN

SOLUBLE

INK PELLETS.

"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF NUBIAN SOLUBLE INK PELLETS?" "Never heard of it." Well it's the only solidified ink in the world made in small pellets which can be dissolved immediately in water as required, making a beautiful ink, jet black, permanent, non-corrosive, will copy at any time, and write as freely as a pencil. No office should be without it. You can travel all the world over with it; it takes up no room; is handy and clean; and will not soil anything. Can be carried in waistcoat pocket. Ask your stationer or chemist for it, or sample box will be forwarded on receipt of 1s. in stamps; if not satisfactory money refunded."—NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., 33 and 37, Cock-lane, London, E.C.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1807. For LIVES ONLY.)
79, FALMALL, LONDON, S.W.

Sums Assured	£3,520,829
Accumulated Funds	£3,064,612
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Annual Income	£374,679

During the past 34 years the Company has paid in claims £7,037,122
And divided Bonuses amongst the Assured, exclusive of those taken in Reduction of Premium, amounting to £881,950

ASSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
ASSURANCE AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE.
ASSURANCE AGAINST FATAL ACCIDENTS AT SEA.
ASSURANCE OF EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Oldest and Largest Company, insuring against Accidents of all kinds.
The Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Chairman.
Subscribed Capital, £400,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserve, £400,000.
Moderate Premiums. Bonus allowed to Insurers after Five Years.
£700,000. has been paid as COMPENSATION.

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or
61, Cornhill; or 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS

THROUGHOUT on
MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.
The Original, Best, and most Liberal.
Cash Prices.

No extra charge for time given.

Illustrated Priced Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post free.
F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham Court road; and 19, 20, and 21, Morwell-street, W. Established 1862.

JOHN BROGDEN,

ART GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER,

6, GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, CHARING CROSS.

The attention of the Public is respectfully directed to the great advantage of purchasing from the *bona fide* manufacturer at really wholesale prices for ready money, thereby superseding Co-operative Stores. The 18-carat Gold Artistic Jewellery is made in the Basement, where some of the most skilled Goldsmiths can be seen at work. The Paris Gold Medal in 1878 was awarded for "Goldsmiths' Work and Jewellery in exquisite taste"; also, the Chevalier Cross of the Legion of Honour, the Grand Diplôme d'Honneur, and Gold Medal of l'Académie Nationale, Paris.
* Established A.D. 1788.

No Agents are authorized to call on Customers.

SAMUEL LITCHFIELD.

DEALER IN

ANTIQUÉ FURNITURE and RARE PORCELAIN,

ESCRITOIRES,

CABINETS for BOOKS or CHINA,

OCCASIONAL TABLES, &c.

26 and 30, HANWAY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB'S

PATENTS.

BAG
OF
BAGS.

ELGIN
WRITING
CASE

A B C
DESPATCH
BOX.

33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.

ITALIAN WINES.

CHIANTI BROLIO, Red (from the Estate of Baron Ricasoli)	21s. per doz.
CAPRI, Bianco	21s. "
CAPRI, Rosso	21s. "

Messrs. H. B. FEARON & SON have imported the Wines of Italy since 1862, and their long experience enables them thoroughly to recommend the above Pure Wines.

H. B. FEARON & SON, 39, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., and 145, New Bond-street, London; and at Dewbury, Yorkshire.

HUNYADI JÁNOS.

"The Best Natural Aperient Water."

London Medical Record.

"Speedy, Sure, and Gentle."

Professor Roberts, M.D. F.R.C.P.

Recommended by Professors Von LIEBIG, VIECHOW, AITKEN, MACNAMARA, SILVER, &c.

The name of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Limited, on the Label secures genuineness.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. per bottle.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Medical Profession for over Forty Years have approved of this Pure Solution as the best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and as the safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CLARENDON PRESS LIST.

Demy 4to. cloth, price 2s. 4s.
An ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
 of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By the Rev. WALTER W. SKEAT, M.A., Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge.

"Its merits are those of laborious and conscientiously accurate research, guided by profound learning and never-failing sagacity."
H. Swyer, in the Academy.
 "It will be honourably distinguished as the first thoroughgoing attempt to write the history of every word in the language.... He has laid down the lines of an etymological dictionary so well and accurately that little will remain for his successors but to fill in his omissions and correct his occasional errors."
English Independent.
 "A work of enormous and self-denying labour and quite unusual erudition, which should be a national possession."
Daily News.

Crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d.
A CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL
 DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By the Rev. WALTER W. SKEAT, M.A., Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge.

ANECDOTA OXONIENSIA.

Under the general title of "Anecdota Oxoniensia" it is proposed to publish materials, chiefly inedited, taken direct from MSS., those preserved in the Bodleian and other Oxford Libraries to have the first claim to publication. These materials will be (1) unpublished texts and documents, or extracts therefrom, with or without translations; or (2), texts which, although not unpublished, are unknown in the form in which they are to be printed in the "Anecdota"; or (3), texts which, in their published form, are difficult of access, through the exceeding rarity of the printed copies; or (4), collations of valuable MSS.; or (5), notices and descriptions of certain MSS., or dissertations on the history, nature, and value thereof. The materials will be issued in Four Series:—

1. The CLASSICAL SERIES.
2. The SEMITIC SERIES.
3. The ARYAN SERIES.
4. The MEDIEVAL and MODERN SERIES.

Small 4to. paper cover, price 2s. 6d.
BUDDHIST TEXTS from JAPAN.
 Edited by F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. Being Vol. I., Part I., of the ARYAN SERIES of ANECDOTA OXONIENSIA.

Small 4to. paper cover, price 3s. 6d.
The ENGLISH MANUSCRIPTS of
 the NICOMACHEAN ETHICS, described in relation to Bekker's Manuscripts and other Sources. By J. A. STEWART, M.A., Classical Lecturer, Christ Church. Being Vol. I., Part I., of the CLASSICAL SERIES of ANECDOTA OXONIENSIA.

Small 4to. paper cover, price 3s. 6d.
NONIUS MARCELLUS de COM-
 PENDIOSA DOCTRINA. Harleian MS. 2719. Collated by J. H. ONIONS, M.A., Senior Student of Christ Church. Being Vol. I., Part II., of the CLASSICAL SERIES of ANECDOTA OXONIENSIA.

Small 4to. paper cover, price 3s. 6d.
COMMENTARY on EZRA and
 NEHEMIAH. By Rabbi SAADIAH. Edited from Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. By H. J. MATHEWS, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford. Being Vol. I., Part I., of the SEMITIC SERIES of ANECDOTA OXONIENSIA.

Small 4to. paper cover, price 3s. 6d.
SINONOMA BARTHOLOMEI: a
 Fourteenth-Century Latin Glossary of Botanical and Medical Terms. Edited by J. L. G. MOWAT, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College. Being Vol. I., Part I., of the MEDIEVAL and MODERN SERIES of ANECDOTA OXONIENSIA.

Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.
An ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER. With
 Grammar, Notes, and Glossary. By HENRY SWEET, M.A., formerly President of the Philological Society, Author of 'An Anglo-Saxon Reader,' &c.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 9s.
SPECIMENS of EARLY ENGLISH.
 A New and Revised Edition. With Introduction, Notes, and Glossarial Index. By the Rev. RICHARD MORRIS, LL.D. Part I. From "Old English Homilies" to "King Horn," A.D. 1150-1200.

THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST.

Translated by various Oriental Scholars, and
 Edited by F. MAX MÜLLER.

8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.
Vol. I. The Upanishads. Translated by
 F. MAX MÜLLER. Part I. The *Āśadogya-upanishad*—The
Taittiriya-upanishad—The *Aitareya-brāhmya*—The *Kaushitaki-*
brāhmana-upanishad—And The *Vāgasaneyi-samhitā-upanishad*.

8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.
Vol. II. The Sacred Laws of the Aryas.
 As taught in the Schools of Apastamba, Gautama, Vāśishtha, and
 Baudhāyana. Translated by GEORG BUEHLER. Part I.—Apastamba
 and Gautama.

8vo. cloth, price 12s. 6d.
Vol. III. The Sacred Books of China. The
 Texts of Confucianism. Translated by JAMES LEGGE. Part I.—
 The *Shū King*. The Religious Portions of the *Shih King*, and *Haiho*
King.

8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.
Vol. IV. The Venidad. Translated by
 JAMES DARMESTETER.

8vo. cloth, price 12s. 6d.
Vol. V. The Bundahīs, Bahman Yast, and
Shayastā-Shayast. Fahlavi Texts, Part I. Translated by E. W.
 WEST.

8vo. cloth, price 12s.
Vols. VI. and IX. The Qur'ān. Parts I.
 and II. Translated by Professor E. H. PALMER.

8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.
Vol. VII. The Institutes of Vishnu. Trans-
 lated by Professor JULIUS JOLLY.

8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.
Vol. VIII. The Bhagavadgītā Sanat-
augtīya, and *Anugītā*. Translated by KASHINATH TRIMBAK
 TELANG.

8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.
Vol. X. The Dhammapada. Translated
 by Professor MAX MÜLLER; and
 The *SUTTA NIPATA*. Translated by Professor FAUSBOLL; being
 Canonical Books of the Buddhists.

8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.
Vol. XI. The Mahāparinibbāna Sutta, the
Tevijja Sutta, the *Mahāduṣṣa Sutta*, the *Dhammacakk-*
pevattana Sutta. Translated by T. W. RHYS DAVIDS.

8vo. cloth, price 12s. 6d.
Vol. XII. The Satapatha-Brahmana. Trans-
 lated by Professor EGGELEIN Vol. I.

8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.
Vol. XIII. The Pātimokkha. Translated
 by T. W. RHYS DAVIDS.

8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.
Vol. XIV. The Mahāvagga. Part I. Translated by Dr. H. OLDENBERG.

8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.
Vol. XVI. The Yi King. Translated by
 JAMES LEGGE.

The following Volumes are in the press:—
Vol. XIV. The Sacred Laws of the Aryas,
 as taught in the Schools of Vāśishtha and Baudhāyana. Translated
 by Professor GEORG BUEHLER.

Vol. XV. The Upanishads. Part II.
 Translated by F. MAX MÜLLER.

Vol. XVII. The Mahāvagga. Part II.
 Translated by T. W. RHYS DAVIDS and Dr. H. OLDENBERG.

Vol. XVIII. The Dāḍistān-i, Dinik, and
Mainyō-i Khard. Fahlavi Texts, Part II. Translated by E. W.
 WEST.

Vol. XIX. The Fo-sho-hing-tsan-king.
 Translated by SAMUEL BEAL.

Vol. XX. The Vāyu-Purāna. Translated
 by Professor BHANDARKAR, of Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Vol. XXI. The Saddharma-pundarika.
 Translated by Professor KERN.

Vol. XXII. The Akāraṅga-Sūtra. Trans-
 lated by Professor JACOBI.

Imperial 8vo. cloth, price reduced to 12s. 6s.
LEWIS and SHORT'S LATIN DIC-
 TIONARY. A Latin Dictionary founded on Andrews' Edition of
 Freund's Latin Dictionary. Revised, enlarged, and in great part
 rewritten, by CHARLOTTE T. LEWIS, Ph.D., and CHARLES
 SHORT, LL.D., Professor of Latin in Columbia College, New York.

4to. cloth, price 12s. 6s.
A GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON,
 by HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D.D., and ROBERT SCOTT,
 D.D. Sixth Edition, Revised and Augmented.

Square 12mo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.
A GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON.
 Abridged from the above, chiefly for the Use of Schools. Nineteenth
 Edition.

Just ready, 3 vols. (Vol. I. Text; Vol. II. Plates), demy 8vo. cloth,
 price 12s. 12s.

A TREATISE ON RIVERS and
 CANALS. Relating to the Control and Improvement of Rivers and
 the Design, Construction, and Development of Canals. By LEVE-
 SON FRANCIS VERNON HARCOURT, M.A., Balliol College,
 Oxford, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

In 2 vols. demy 8vo. cloth, price 12s. 10s.
The REIGN of WILLIAM RUFUS
 and the ACCESSION of HENRY the FIRST. By EDWARD A.
 FREMAN, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. LL.D., Honorary Fellow of Trinity
 College.

2 vols. demy 8vo. cloth, price 21s. 10s.
 (Vols. III. and IV. 1401-1582.)
A HISTORY of AGRICULTURE and
 PRICES in ENGLAND. From the Year after the Oxford Parliament
 (1259) to the Commencement of the Continental War (1793). Compiled
 entirely from Original and Contemporaneous Records. By JAMES E.
 THOROLD ROGERS, M.P.

Second Edition, in 3 vols. demy 8vo. cloth, price 32s. 10s.
MONUMENTA RITUALIA ECCLE-
 SIAE ANGLICANAE. The Occasional Offices of the Church of
 England according to the Old Use of Salisbury, the Prymer in
 English, and other Prayers and Forms, with Dissertations and Notes.
 By WILLIAM MASKELL, M.A.

Third Edition, demy 8vo. cloth, price 15s.
The ANCIENT LITURGY of the
 CHURCH of ENGLAND, according to the Use of Sarum, York,
 Hereford, and Bangor, and the Roman Liturgy Arranged in Parallel
 Columns, with Preface and Notes. By WILLIAM MASKELL, M.A.

Crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d.
NOTES on the CANONS of the
 FIRST FOUR GENERAL COUNCILS. By WILLIAM BRIGHT,
 D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical
 History.

Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s.
EURIPIDES.—HELENA. Edited, with
 Introduction, Notes, and Critical Appendix, for Upper and Middle
 Forms, by C. S. JERRAM, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College,
 Oxford, Editor of 'Alcestis,' 'Cebetic Tabula,' 'Lucian's Vera
 Historia,' &c.

New and Enlarged Edition, extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s.
SOPHOCLES. In Single Plays, with
 English Notes, &c. By LEWIS CAMPBELL, M.A., Professor of
 Greek, St. Andrews, and EVELYN ABRUIT, M.A., Fellow of
 Balliol College, Oxford. OEDIPUS TYRANNUS.

Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.
HOMER.—ILIAD. Book VI. With
 Introduction and Notes. By HERBERT HAILSTONE, M.A., late
 Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.
LIVY. Books V., VI., and VII., from
 the War against Veii to the Beginning of the Samnite Wars. With
 Introduction and Notes. By A. K. CLIVER, B.A., Balliol College,
 Oxford.

Extra fcap. 8vo. price 2s.
SHAKESPEARE.—SELECT PLAYS.
 The LIFE of KING HENRY the FIFTH. Edited by WILLIAM
 ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A., LL.D., Fellow and Bursar of Trinity
 College, Cambridge.

The PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENT.
 Being the Authorized Version set forth in 1611. Arranged in Parallel
 Columns with the Revised Version of 1881. (The Parallel Testament
 is the Joint Property of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.)

THE PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENT.

Long Primer, crown 4to.

Cloth, bevelled edges £2 7 6
 Turkey morocco, boards 12 6

THE PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENT.

Minion, crown 8vo.

Cloth boards 4s. 6d.
 Paste grain, limp 7s. 6d.
 Turkey morocco, limp 12s. 6d.
 Turkey morocco, circuit 15s. 6d.

THE PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENT.

Minion, crown 4to.

Students' Edition, with wide margins for Manuscript Notes.
 Cloth boards £2 10 6
 Turkey morocco, boards 12 6

ALSO PUBLISHED BY HENRY FROWDE.

Crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s.

The NEW TESTAMENT SCRIP-
 TURES, in the Order in which they were Written. A very close
 Translation from the Greek Text of 1611, with Brief Explanations.
 The First Portion: The Six Primary Epistles to Theophrastus,
 Corinth, Galatia, and Rome, A.D. 52-55. By the Rev. CHARLES
 HERBERT, D.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Author of 'Un-
 inspired Teaching on the Lord's Supper.'

London: HENRY FROWDE, Oxford University Press Warehouse, 7, Paternoster-row.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.A.

Printed by E. J. FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by JOHN FRANCIS, at No. 30, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Agents: for SCOTLAND Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, June 3, 1892.